

# All new G-E <u>Thinline</u> Air Conditioner takes up ½ less space!



## G-E Thinline is 16 ½ inches thin... no unsightly overhang!

Why swelter when you can switch from hot, humid misery to cool, cool comfort with a G-E Thinline Room Air Conditioner!

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Fits anywhere—in upper or lower sash. Can be mounted flush with inside wall as shown, or all-outside to allow windows to be closed. All-inside installation is ideal for office use.



Look — fits casement windows, too, G-E. Thinline can be installed in casements without altering or defacing the windows. Can even be installed through any outside wall.



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### 38 million errands to do!

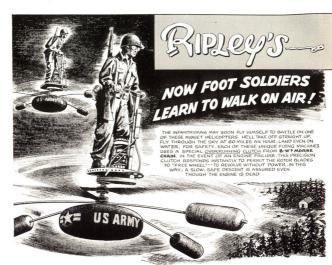
What else but the telephone can do them so quickly, so economically!

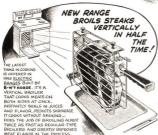
Our customers use it 38 million times a day—a figure that sa doubled in the last ten years!

As the service of Independent telephone companies grows more useful, your own telephone increases in value to you. For America's Independents serve in communities covering two-thirds of the area of the nation—link your telephone with the 25 million people who live and work there.

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#### LETTERS

#### Champagne in the White House

Your May 7 issue carries the statement that the christening of President Eisenhower's latest grandchild was the first such cerem in the White House since Benjamin Har-1889. Not so, sirs. I attended the christening of a grandson of President Franklin Roosevelt's at the White House. The grandchild was John Boettiger, Anna Roosevelt's only



F.D.R. III, F.D.R. & JOHN (C. 1939)

child by her second husband. The christening took place on the second floor of the White House; four generations of Roosevelts were there: the President's mother, the President and Eleanor, their daughter Anna and her husband (since dead), and, of course, little Johnny, whom the President kept waggling a finger at during the ceremony. After the christening was over, we all drank

DAVID HULBURD San Francisco

¶ Reader Hulburd is right-and there is more. Two other Roosevelt christenings in the White House: Elliott Jr. (1937) and Franklin D. III (1938). -En

#### M.M.

I sincerely appreciated your May 14 story on Norma Jeane Baker Dougherty DiMaggio Monroe, Maybe Marilyn Monroe Productions will film the life story of this amazing girl; I'm sure M.M. would win an Oscar if it did. Suggested title: "Grushenka Monroe, 12-Year-Old Sweater Girl.

TOM GRAVES

St. Louis

Is it really anybody's business (except Miss Monroe's) to be informed about her parentage? . (Mrs.) MARION CITRIN

New York City

The talents of Correspondent Goodman and almost thirteen columns of space were wasted on the life and doings of an overdeveloped woman.

Lois Iane Feger Richmond Hill, N.Y.

Orchids to both Time and Marilyn for taking that candid stroll down the old id

BOB HOIG New York City

How did Boris Chaliapin, in his cover

picture of Marilyn, capture that wistful appeal for something higher than physical attraction? And how could you give us the full story of her life with such utter frankness without degrading her, but making those who have made profit out of her, and all the rest of us, accord her the respect for which she now yearns as the lines of maturity begin to show around eyes and neck. May the girl on the calendar raise our sights to higher ideals for our country's women.

(THE REV.) ALLEN H. GATES First Congregational Church Chesterfield, Mass.

#### Stop the Presses

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

You mention in your May 7 "Stop the Presses" that Jimmy Parks and I stopped occasionally en route to Houston to fortify beer-"finally, in a beerblurred haze of headlines and bylines, Cook rapped on the door at the Houston address I feel that you should know that iced tea and a vanilla malted milkshake were the only drinks I consumed that day or evening. I was with Parks from 5:15 p.m. Wednesday until

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Volume LXVII







#### Whatever you drive, here's how to drive it more safely!

Just how urgent is it for everyone to know and obey traffic laws and observe the rules of the road? The answer is found in some shocking statistics:

#### Every hour of every day, on the average, 4 lives are lost and 150 people are hurt in motor vehicle accidents

That adds up to a yearly traffic toll of over 38,000 deaths, well over a million injuries and costs mounting into the billions of dollars.

How can you help reverse this tragic trend and make motoring the pleasure it should be? Here are some safety suggestions that may help:

1. Check your speed—It has been found that about 3 out of 10 drivers involved in fatal accidents each year were guilty of violating speed laws. Always remember to slow down at night and when road, traffic and weather conditions are hazardous.

- 2. Cheek yourself—Research has shown that about 1 out of 14 drivers involved in fatal accidents had a physical or mental condition—such as worry, fatigue and sleepiness—that was a contributing factor in the accident. So, never drive when you're upset or tire.
- 4 3. Cheek your car—Sceping your car in safe operating condition is your responsibility—not your mechanic's. You can judge for yourself whether brakes, tires, steering wheel, lights and windshield wijers are in pithis and windshield wijers are in preceding medically. Jon't wait until it's time for rected immediately. Jon't wait until it's time for your next semiannual car cheek to have even the most minor trouble corrected.
- 4. Check your driving habits—Now and then, the most skilful drivers tend to become a bit careless. They may become less considerate of other drivers and of pedestrians—or take chances on violating this or that traffic law. Remember, all rules of the road are made to help you, not to hinder you.

The fact that you've never had a mishap is no proof that you are the master of your car. Perhaps you've been lucky... and luck has a way of running out sooner or later. So, drive as if your life depended on it, It does!

To help increase the safety and pleasure of your motoring, send for How's Your Driving? Just clip and mail the coupon below for your free copy.

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TIME, MAY 28, 1956



## 4 ways to keep cool though well dressed



VAN HEUSEN°
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It's the sheer pique version of the famous Van Heusen Century shirt with its patented soft collar that won't wilt or wrinkle ever. Now in four new collar styles to make your summer shirt wardrobe as smart as your winter one. Extra-easy laundering too! Collar irons in one fast stroke because the fold-line's woven in. Long or short sleeves, they cost no more than ordinary shirts! \$3.95

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we conferred with the Houston police chief Thursday morning, and the only drinks he had during that time were a glass of tomato juice and a chocolate milkshake.

Dan Cook

¶ Time regrets that it mixed Reporter Cook's drinks.—Ed.

#### The Farm Picture

Rhubarb over the head of Agriculture Secretary Benson on your May 7 cover. How apt!

I. G. OLSON

Ogden, Utah

Will you please tell me why it is unreasonable for farmers' wives to want television sets, big cars, fur stoles, college educations for their children? Are we to return to seridom with Benson and Eisenhower in the pal-

Leona M. Atwood

Moravia, N.Y.

I very much enjoyed your article. You have explained the farm situation and support program clearer than I have ever read in previous issues, I am very much for Mr. Benson; he is a man of principle and is doing what is best for the country.

GEORGE FAHRENBACH
Columbus, Ohio

Columbus

The farmer can and will cease asking Government aid when the Government ceases giving handouts in the form of tariffs and tax write-offs, etc. to industry, artificially bolstering labor prices and a host of other handouts that make any handouts to farmers only a drop in the bucket.

NORMAN BUEHLER Scott City, Kans.

Price supports have the effect of taking money from non-farmers and some farmers in order to keep inefficient farmers on the farm and to increase the size and maintenance cost of our ever abnormal grapary. Robert E. Rappoli

#### Boston

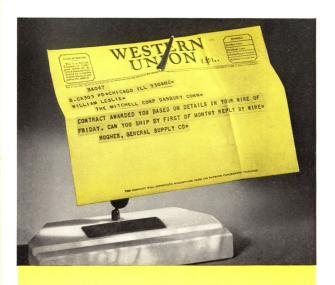
By preparing this objective story for readrs, you have performed an important public service, if for no reason other than that that will enable them to vote more intelligently in those elections where farm legiation is a major losse. It is unfortunate the we must be realistic and recognize this is run, if at least is helpful to have prominent the facts without distorting them for partisin purposes.

ROBERT C. LIEBENOW Executive Secretary

Board of Trade of the City of Chicago

#### Pensions & Pupils

Your May 7 issue has two of the most intelligent, realistic and overdue suggestions for improving life in the U.S. made in years; one is the report of General Bradley's commission favoring elimination of our longendured, nonsense pension of the most of the reduced, most of the property of the contraction of the property of the contraction of the property of the property of the other is in your summary of Ohio High School Teacher Caspar D. Green's article



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recommending throwing out of high schools the most recalcitrant and uneducable pupils so that the rest can learn.

MILDRED VAN CLEVE

Riverside, Calif.

#### Evasive Equations

I have often thought that Einstein's relation E = MC<sup>2</sup> was overworked by the press. Your April 30 article, "Fat Electrons," I be-lieve should have used Einstein's relation:

have used Einstein's relatio
$$M = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}}}$$
E. H. Boden

Emporium, Pa.

I The increase of an electron's mass with increasing speed is calculated by the specific equation that Reader Boden gives. TIME, however, was using the basic Einstein equation that expresses the equivalence of mass and energy. For another reaction, see below.-ED.

I thought it would be fun to make the calculation. And then I thought your readers would like to see how it comes out. Here it is: Take the circumference of the earth in inches. This comes from 3.963.4 x 6.282 x 5280 x 12 [i.e., radius of earth multiplied by 2π, converted to inches]. Express this as 1.571 x 109. Let ν equal the electron velocity and c the velocity of light. Then

$$\frac{V}{C} = \frac{1.571 \times 10^9 - 5}{1.571 \times 10^9}$$

Also, 
$$1 - \frac{V}{C} = \frac{5}{1.571 \times 10^9}$$

and 
$$1 + \frac{V}{C} = 2$$
 (very approximately).  
Therefore,

$$1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2} = \frac{10}{1.571 \times 10^9} = 63.6 \times 10^{-10}$$

and 
$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}} = 7.97 \times 10^{-6}$$
.

Whence 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}}} = 1.254 \times 10^4$$
.

Finally, 
$$M_V = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{2}}} = 12,540M_0.$$

JULIUS SUMNER MILLER Professor of Physics American Association of Physics Teachers El Camino College, Calif.

#### A Quiet Little Dinner

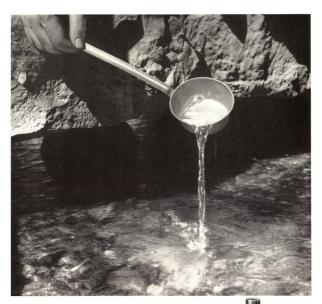
Your May 7 report on the visit of B. & K. to Britain was most stimulating. Whatever should be happy about the results. They lost friends and influenced people—adversely. It must have been very good for them to notice that the British bulldog had to wear

PAULINE MAIR Hartsdale, N.Y.

I thoroughly enjoyed your penetrating "Quiet Little Dinner." It was, to me, the clearest word-picture I have encountered of the Red party boss. . . FRANK D. JACOBS

Toledo

TIME, MAY 28, 1956



NINETY YEARS AGO, Jack Daniel found a sparkling stream of iron-free water flowing from a limestone cliff. In a tiny distillery in the Tennessee hollow where the spring ran, Jack Daniel first made his wonderfully rare "Charcoal Mellowed" whiskey. Today, the spring still runs cool, clear and iron-free...the distillery is a little bigger, but only a little ... and Jack Daniel's Old-Time Tennessee Whiskey is still "Charcoal Mellowed," drop by drop, before aging ... to bring to you the same rare and exclusive flavor Jack Daniel was famous for.

"CHARCOAL
MELLOWED"
DROP
BY
DROP

TENNESSEE WHISKEY • 90 PROOF BY CHOICE Distilled and Bottled by JACK DANIEL DISTILLERY LYNCHBURG (Pop. 399), TENN.



#### Her name means "luxury" in many languages

Moving smoothly down the runway this twin-decked Boeing Stratocruiser is about to take off on another routine over-ocean crossing.

For seven years Stratocruisers have spanned the U. S. and linked four continents. They have made more than 30,000 over-ocean crossings. They have carried more than 3½ million passengers and have flown nearly 200,000,000 miles!

To her passengers the Stratocruiser represents the acme of luxury and

comfort—just as did the Boeing 40s, the 80As, the 247 and the Stratoliner in their day. For Boeing-built transports have been carrying passengers over a longer continuous period than those of any other American company.

Roominess, comfortable extra-large seats, wide aisles, low sound level these are some of the features which make the Stratocruiser the first choice of knowing travelers.

Great airplane that the Stratocruiser is, she will be far eclipsed by the Boeing 707s, America's first jet transports. These newest Boeings—the 707 Stratoliner and the Intercontinental are now being built for leading American and European airlines. Deliveries start in 1958 with first service scheduled for early 1959.

These new Boeing jets will bring you new luxury, distance-devouring speed and unimagined smoothness of flight. They represent yet another outstanding Boeing contribution to air travel.

BOEING

## TIME

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TIME, MAY 28, 1956

#### PUBLISHER'S **LETTER**



#### Dear TIME-Reader:

POSING long hours for Henry Koerner's Time cover portrait was a completely new experience for Pitcher Robin Roberts.

Artist Koerner showed up early at the Phillies' training camp in Clearwater, Fla. To Koerner, reared in Vienna, baseball was an intriguing discovery, and pitchers strange new subjects. A pitcher, he soon learned, is the twitchiest of all athletes. He squirms, writhes, fusses and tugs at himself like a man with hives until he is ready to throw a baseball. Then, for a fleeting moment, he freezes and fixes the batter with a look of sheer disdain. That was the moment and the look

that Artist Koerner decided that he would try to catch for his portrait. Patiently, he persuaded Roberts to hold

the pose hour after hour while he drew his wondrously exact pen sketches (see cut) and then put oil to canvas. Weeks later, when Cor-

respondent Serrell Hillman joined the Phillies on a Western swing, the big pitcher was still remembering the experience. "You ever pose for an

(

E F artist?" he asked Hillman, "Koerner had me holding still for two weeks. I came up with a sore back!" But he admitted that he and his Philly teammates finally became fascinated as his portrait emerged from the blobs of oil paint.

Before long Roberts had the same mixed feelings about Hillman's searching interviews. He kept telling teammates: "I'm tired of that guy following me around," But in the end. Roberts, a careful craftsman himself, loosened up and grew to admire Hillman's persistence. Even when Hillman confessed that he was a loyal Brooklyn rooter whose only son, Lemuel Serrell Hillman III, now nine, has been called

"Dodger" since birth, stol-id Robin Roberts merely shrugged.

During and after his Western tour with the Phillies, Reporter Hillman touched base with other present-day moundsmen and some famed oldtimers to supply Sport Editor Richard Seamon with material for his comparative study of pitching then and now in "The Whole Story of Pitching."

SERRELL HILLMAN

Cordially yours.

James a. Linen

### INDEV

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## Here's how

It is a source of social as well as material progress for everyone —customers, share owners, employees, suppliers and the public

One of the most important things General Electric is finding out about automation is that it is already yielding benefits for people, and promises even more for the future.

Customers are benefiting from better products and services at better values. Factory and office workers are benefiting from more rewarding jobs as their productive arm is extended through greater use of machines. Investors are sharing in the opportunities, as well as the risks, of great new growth enterprise.

We all benefit in increased national security—for our margin of safety in modern arms depends on continuously increasing the productivity of American industry.

#### Planning for human progress

Good planning for automation includes planning for human problems as well as the mechanical and financial ones. At General Electric we try to plan technological improvements so that the normal shifts in employment. In addition, the company is spending 35 to 40 million dollars each year to train or retrain employees; there are over 1,000 courses in factory skills, and at least 500 courses for professional, technical and semi-technical people.

And as we automate further to satisfy common demand, and thus increase the proportion of jobs requiring higher education and skills, it would seem entirely possible that average earnings, including benefits, of General Electric employees 10 years from now may be in the range of \$5,000 to \$9,000 annually.

#### Need for public understanding

The more the benefits of automation are understood, the more all companies will move ahead with modernization programs—thereby speeding progress in creating new products, new jobs, and new opportunities for human satisfaction.

For your copy of "Testimony on Automation," given before a Congressional subcommittee by President Ralph J. Gordiner of General Electric, please write us at Dept. 2A-119, Schenectady, N.Y.

## automation is already serving you



Better volues for customers: Automation at General Electric continues to bring better product values, Television sets, vacuum cleaners, automatic blankets, refrigerators, automatic washers and many other consumer products are lower in price than in 1950–even though wage and material costs have substantially increased.



Expansion for other businesses: As automation helps General Electric produce more products at prices that attract more buyers, hundreds of thousands of dealers and some 40,000 suppliers are provided with opportunities to expand their own businesses and payrolls—business opportunities they would not otherwise have. AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF GENERAL ELECTRIC EMPLOYEES

1939 \$2,028

1955 \$5,627

1965 \$8,000-\$9,000 IS POSSIBLE

More and better jobs for employees: Increased use of automation is bringing increased employment and upgrading of work. Employment at General Electric has grown from 71,500 in 1939 to about 230,000 at the end of 1955. In the same period total compensation and benefits paid employees have increased more than 8 times.

of jobs requiring higher education and skills.



Increased dividends for share owners: The share owners above are inspecting some of the modern equipment their investment helped to buy. The willingness of General Electric's share owners to reinvest earnings has made possible the Company's progress toward automation—and the resulting benefits to everyone.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

GENERAL ( ELECTRIC

## How SPRAGUE conducts a safety program and gets electrifying results - BY MR FRIENDLY



During the last eight years alone, Sprague Electric Company, North Adams, Mass., has saved \$287,553 in dividends and lower insurance premiums through teamwork with American Mutual safety engineers.

There's nothing vague about the savings Sprague has made —in people as well as dollars! This word's larger manufacturer of electrical capacitors, insured with American Mutual since 1929, has established a safety record which, in the last eight years alone, has netted a combined premium and dwided saving of almost 200 thousand dollars! Even more important are the immeasurable savings realized in human life and limb.

Sprague's management is acutely aware of the special hazards which exist in its industry. Accident control has been made effective by an outstanding program featuring a committee at management level and aided by American Mutual safety engineers.

American Mutual's service provides advice and consultation on major problems and in educational activities. If you're interested in Mr. Friendly's service, one that can bring your firm results like these, write: American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, Dept. T-5, 142 Berkeley Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts.

## AMERICAN MUTUAL



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### NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## THE NATION

In the restored House of Burgesses at Williamsburg, where Patrick Henry declaimed against the Stamp Act ("If this be treason, make the most of it"), a Virginia lady in lace cap and farthingale had words last week with Georgy Zarubin, emissary of the biggest colonial power on "This is hallowed ground," Mrs. John Henderson, a guide, explained to Soviet Ambassador Zarubin, who was there with 30 fellow diplomats for the 180th anniversary celebration of the Virginia Declaration of Rights. "This is a shrine to the principles of freedom," she went on, "and for us Americans the greatest meaning, the greatest joy and the greatest pride lies in the knowledge that this shrine which is ours is not ours only. but for freedom-loving peoples all over the world. And they come here from all over the world, as you, to sit in this building in reverence and homage.

Georgy Zarubin surveyed the ceiling and the woodwork with the detachment of a minion of George III; then the Soviet ambassador smiled a faint smile. "Yes, of course. I understand." he commented on Mrs. Henderson's little talk. "Yerv nice."

The Battle for Minds. Georgy Zarubin's pilgrimage to Williamsburg was a symptom of the new phase in the battle for men's minds, which last week flared with new intensity throughout the free world. The Soviet policy of smiles was picking up mileage and momentum by the minute, relaxing freedom's watchfulness, exacerbating the free world's differences, as the urgency of fear was removed. In suburban Hyattsville, Md., First Secretary Alexander Zinchuk of the Soviet embassy made a jovial pitch for a U.S.-Russian bridge across the Bering Strait so man could ride by road and rail from Hyattsville to the Kremlin. Back home in the U.S.S.R. Nikita Khrushchey feted Premier Guy Mollet of France as the "flying swallow of peace," Along with the smiles, the Communists offered what appeared to the world's unwise to be a substantial concession: the demobilization of 1,200,000 fighting men (see FOREIGN

The Western position was under fire on many fronts. Nasser's Egypt excoriated the U.S., recognized Red China and shouted about buying more Communist arms. British and Malayans broke off talks on the future of strategic Singapore. Algeria boiled in the biggest shooting war since Dienbienphu.

The Powerful Force. In the face of such fire the U.S. remained cool. Making its own maneuvers in the game of international hostmanship, Washington entertained one of Asia's most important neutralists, with appropriate allusions to the

## FOREIGN RELATIONS Pilgrim Making Progress

An order from President Eisenhower sent his personal plane, the Columbine III, across the Pacific to Honolulu last week to pick up important passengers: Indonesia's President Sukarno, his twelveyear-old son Guntur, and a retinue of 14



Russian Ambassador Zarubin Reviewing U.S. Troops at Williamsburg
In a shrine of freedom, echoes of new battles.

struggles of a new nation for independence and stability (see below).

On a broader scale Secretary of State John Foster Dulles sought to counteract the softening effect of the Soviet manpower cut on Western alertness. The U.S. welcomes the cut, he said, "if this proves to be evidence of an intent to forgo the use of force in international affairs, Howuse of force in international affairs, flowing of the control of the control of the forgreater manpower in industry and agriculture. It would be very foolish for us to drop our guard."

From Williamsburg to Cairo to Moscow, the events of last week made a sharp reminder that the perils of peace, mercifully less brutal than the horrors of war, are nevertheless real. other Indonesians. When the plane reached Washington National Airport. Vice President Nixon and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles—both old Sukarno acquaintances—stepped forward and beamed warm greetings. The Army band boomed Indonesia Rayy (the national anthem), and Nixon put a fatherly the president (see a supersident president (see a supersident president (see box)). President (see box)

Sukarno, Asia's No. 2 neutralist (after India's Nehru), rose to Washington's warmth like a veteran actor responding to a friendly audience. He made a thoughtful yet noncommittal statement: "I have

#### VISITOR FROM INDONESIA

In the U.S. on the first lap of an exploration that will take him to Canada, Switzerland, Italy, West Germany and later on to Russia and Red China: Sukarnob (no first name), first President of the new Republic of Indonesia.

Early Years. Born June 6, 1901 in Surabaya, East Java, to a Balinese mother, Javanese father, who taught school for a living. Although few natives learned to read under the Dutch. received a rare civil engineer degree at Bandung Technical Institute, entitling him to precede his name by Ir. (Dutch contraction for engineer). But Ir. Sukarno built little, instead bent himself to destroying Dutch rule. The Dutch jailed him in 1929 and kept him jailed or exiled for twelve of the next 13 years. In 1942 the Japanese army smashed over 300 years of Dutch rule in eight days, freeing Sukarno and other nationalists

Political Career. Collaborated with the Japanese during the war, worked with the U.S. and the U.N. afterward. always striving to keep the Dutch out. In December 1040 the Dutch were finally out, and Sukarno was in as first President. Today his country is near bankruptcy and revolt-racked, but adoring masses hail "Bung Karno" (Brother Karno), worship him as liberator of the land. A neutralist in the cold war, he plays hot and cold with the Communists. In 1948 he drowned a Red revolt in blood, in 1956 tried his hardest to bring Reds into the Cabinet. Played host to the Bandung Conference, at which Red China's Chou En-lai made much headway, Says "Nationalism, Marxism and Islam can be united" and obviously thinks he can handle the Reds, now Indonesia's fourth most powerful party.

The Man, Slender, handsome, kindhearted and a spectacular orator, he is the most popular man in Indonesia. No Indonesian can outtalk him: he has survived innumerable revolts, more than a dozen Cabinet changes, a restive army. He has skimmed John Dewey, Marx, Lenin, Jefferson, Lincoln, John Reed, Otto Bauer, and is still tingling over the discoveries. Dotes on American history, but at times comes up with such historical whoppers as: "There was lack of law and order in America for 60 years following the Revolution," Enjoys painting, good conversation, the company of pretty women. Divorced his first wife in 1942 for childlessness and married pretty, 18-year-old Fatmawati, who bore him two boys, three girls. In 1954 he took

> SUKARNO, SON & HOST AT THE WHITE HOUSE

to wife lissome, 32-year-old Divorcée Heriati, and Indonesian women who had adored Sukamo turned away in outrage. Though Mohammedans are permitted four wives, emancipationbound Indonesian women call Sukarno a "bigamist," sniff at Heriati as "That Woman," idolize patient Wife No. 2 (who is suing for divorce).

Country & People. More than 81 million, speaking 200 languages, live on 3,000 islands scattered over 3,000,000 sq. miles between Asia and Australia. The sixth most populous nation in the world and potentially one of the richest, it ranks among the first ten in oil production, among the first six in bauxite ores, second in production of copra, rubber, tin. The largest Mohammedan state, it reported the most Communist votes ever cast anywhere in the world in a free election-more than 6,000,ooo a few months ago. The government is still plagued by rebels, e.g., a fanatic movement called Darul Islam controls most of the island of Java, where two-thirds of the Indonesians live. Despite \$241 million in U.S. aid and credit, the Indonesian economy, which declined seriously in the first years of independence, still is in difficulty.

Spelled Soekarno, the old-fashioned Dutch style, by the President himself and his goverament. But in the West, Soekarno wants it spelled Sukarno, the new, non-Dutch style. come here to confirm or modify the impressions of your country which I have collected for so many years." On the way through Washington, Sukarno suddenly halted the Imperial in which he was injusted the Imperial in which he was injusted to the way to the property of the walked up to an elderly housewise. Mrs. Lenore Coon, and said: "Dear Mother, may I kiss you?" Bussing her heartily on the check, he said: "That was an Index "It certainly wasn't a Washington kiss."

As he took the city's keys, he said:
"Man's life is unpredictable. I am the son
of poor parents. My father was a small
schoolteacher, but now I am being honored by you. There is a feeling of brotherhood here."

Revere's Bowl. At the White House President Eisenhower, waiting on the portico, took his guest into his home, gave him a state lunch, then handed him a particularly thoughtful gift. Opening the Bandung Asian-African Conference on April 18, 1955, Sukarno had recalled to his audience, mostly anti-American, that it was the anniversary of Paul Revere's famous ride, and had quoted lines from Longfellow's poem. Now Ike and Mamie gave Sukarno a replica of the silver bowl that Silversmith Paul Revere wrought to commemorate Massachusetts' resistance to British oppression. A lovely gift, it made a neat point: the U.S., too, has a glorious anti-colonial past.

At noon the next day, before a joint session of Congress, the Indonesian asked, "May I be frank?" Then, in faultless, forceful English, he was, Said he: "Nationalism may be an out-of-date doctrine for many in the world; for us of Asia and Africa, it is the mainspring of our efforts. Fail to understand it, and no amount of thinking, no torrent of words, no Niagara of dollars will produce anything but bit-of dollars will produce anything but bit-of dollars will produce anything but bit-of dollars will produce anything but bit-of-



16

terness and disillusionment. We of Indonesia are in the stage of national turmoil through which America passed some 150 years ago. We ask you to understand."

Lincoln's Spirit. The following day, before one of the largest crowds of newsmen ever to jam the National Press Club's ballroom. Sukarno spoke again: "We are not anti-West. The object of our policy: to seek a larger freedom for mankind. [But] there may well be more than one road to final consummation of such a policy."

In three jampacked days in Washington —opening a 1 yedys tour that will stretch across the land to Hollywood—Sukarno charmed almost everyone he met. At the Washington shrine in Mt. Vernon he rectified from the work of the

Both sides understood each other now, perhaps for the first time. The U.S. want-ed friendship: Indonesia wanted moral and financial support with no strings attached. In particular, Sukarmo wanted them out of West New Guinea, their last remaining East Indian colony, But this remaining East Indian colony, But this raised an interesting question for both anti-colonialist Sukarmo and the U.S. to ponder: is it less colonialism to turn over to Indonesian rule the alien people of remain with the Dutch?

#### Koo to Tong

V. K. Wellington Koo joined China's diplomatic service with the establishment of the Republic in 1912 and for nearly 45 years spoke brilliantly and to meanly major capital. A graduate of countries international conference, at almost every major capital. A graduate of Columbia University, he was Minister to Washiest Foreign Minister, once its Prime Minister, once its Finance Minister, He is one of two living diplomats' who drafted the League of Nations Covenant in 1919. draft the U.N. Charter,

Last week, at 68, ten years after he returned to Washington to speak for free China, Wellington Koo delivered his last message and retired to live in suburban Westchester County, outside New York. From John Foster Dulles, who first met Koo at the 1919 Versailles Conference. where Dulles was a junior member of the U.S. delegation and Koo headed the Chinese delegation, went a warm letter. Koo's replacement: Hollington K. Tong, 69, member of the first class graduated by Columbia University's School of Journalism, China's propaganda minister in World War II. Nationalist China's Ambassador to Japan since 1952, good friend of the U.S. and of Chiang Kai-shek.

The other: Britain's Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, 1937 Nobel Peace Prizewinner.

#### REPUBLICANS

#### The President's Plans

Gulping coffee in the House restaurant early one morning, Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall was summoned to the telephone. Over the wire came a familiar voice: "Len, I've got an idea I want to speak to you about, Come on over." Hall washed out a plane reservation to New York, called off his political engagements there, and trundled away to the White House, He was delighted at



CAMPAIGNER EISENHOWER
"Just a girl who can't say no."

having his schedule mixed up: the call from Dwight Eisenhower, who wanted to talk about the campaign, was another proof of the President's vastly increased interest in party politics.

Working with Chairman Hall on the details of the President's 1956 political role is a group of top-drawer Republicans who meet informally and are known in party circles as "the Committee." More or less regular members are White House Chief Sherman Adams, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Press Secretary James Hagerty, Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield. Pennsylvania's Senator Iim Duff and New York Lawyer Tom Stephens. who has been roaming the country for months as a G.O.P. organizer, troubleshooter and fact-finder. All of them have been planning with the President's health in mind, but they have been happy to endential campaign role-from Ike himself.

Ideas from D.E. From Republican fund-raising the has conferred several times with G.O.P. Finance Chairman John Folger: to precinct activity ("What are we doing to get people to come to our micks flast week he even looked interested while examining a squesking rubber elephant), the President's political preoccupation has increased along with conindence in his health. Morning after momindence in his health. Morning after momindence in his health. Morning after momther than the state of the state of the chits with the initials D.E. offering ideas and suggestions on political subjects.

More important, the President has ded-

icated himself to helping the Republican Party recapture Congress. He was active in persuading Washington's Governor Arten Langlie to run against Senator Warren Magnuson, in talking Assistant State for the Senate seat now held by Kentucky's Earle Clements, in arranging for the Senate seat now held by Kentucky's Earle Clements, in arranging for the Senatery McKay to hit the Oregon trail against Wayne Morse. Among incumbent Republican Senators who can Duff. Connecticut's Present Bush and Wisconsin's Alexander Wiley.

Not Only TV. It is the effort to win Congress that is drawing the President deeper into the campaign. (His personal deeper into the campaign. (His personal callup at 7:15°, down five points since March but still at a remarkably high level.) Last November Chairman Hall told like that three of four major television reelection. But the chances for a Republican Congress would then be slim. Told that he must himself work and travel if he wants a G.O.P. Congress, the President By last week the original plan to limit

the President's campaigning to a few speeches from Washington had been completely scrapped. He now stands ready to make extensive campaign trips by air to New England, the Midwest, the Northwest and—possibly—the South.

Obviously, another Effenhower was also ready for the campaign, Appearing with the President last week at the Women's National Press Club dilinges Manie Eisenhower heard here it witted as 2 just a gif who can't say no," especially "to a man with a grin." Then she unfolded a wave and broke out with a smile that even her husband might have envied 4 gree cut).

## THE PRIMARIES The Stay-at-Homes

On primary day in Nebraska last week, both farmers and city folk stayed home of \$80.000 cilipile voters went to the polls, the state's smallest turnout in a peacetime presidental primary since 1912. Running unopposed on the Republican blule, President Eisenhower drew almost twice as many votes as Estes Kefauver, the lone Democratic entratal. In farm areas like took 60% of the total primary vote, in Douglas County (Omiaha) he took of the president of the property of the president of the presiden

Since all of Nebraska's rural voters may cross party lines in primaries (only the residents of cities with more than 7,000 population are registered according to party affiliation), they had a full opportunity to storm into the Democratic primary and register a protest against the Administrations's farm program. The indication that there is no major political revolt in the farm belt.



Democrats Morse, Kefauver & Stevenson

#### Omens from Oregon

Under a burning sun last week, Oregon's shirtsleeved voters stood in long, slow-moving queues, waited hours for the chance to puzzle through a bewildering maze of primary ballots. Nearly 60% of the registered voters decided it was worth the effort-and in terms of nationally interesting results, it was, Oregon cleared the way for one of this year's roughest Senate election brawls, gave a significant lift to one Democratic presidential candidate, slammed down hard on another, handed a meaningful vote of confidence to Dwight Eisenhower and-for a surprise in the election-to Vice President Rich-

ard Nixon. McKay over Hitchcock. In the Republican Senate primary, former Governor Douglas McKay, recently resigned as Eisenhower's Interior Secretary, won a comfortable 22.000-vote victory over Church Leader and former State Senator Philip Hitchcock. Victory after an unexpectedly hard campaign (Time, May 14) gave McKay the right to face Democratic Senator Wayne Morse (stung by a 17% primary vote given a non-campaigning service-station operator named Woodrow Wilson Smith) in November. By pitting rough Doug McKay against articulate Wavne Morse, Oregon promised itself an exciting political season

Adlai over Estes. Neither Adlai Stevenson nor Estes Kefauver had entered his name on the Democratic ballot in Oregon's presidential primary-but both campaigned for a write-in vote that would give the winner the 16-vote convention delegation. Kefauver returned to Oregon on the day before the primary for a whirlwind handshaking tour down the Willamette Valley. He was too late with too little: Stevenson had already covered more ground, drawn bigger crowds, and

A lift for the swift.

won more votes. For a write-in, Oregon's response was remarkable, with about 130,000 Democrats naming a candidate. Result: Stevenson, with about 80,000 votes, buried Kefauver 8 to 5.

Oregon was by all odds Stevenson's most impressive showing so far. It helped him recover some of the prestige he had lost through primary defeats in New Hampshire and Minnesota, gave his candidacy a psychological lift that should help him in the vital primaries in Florida (see below) and California.

lke & Dick. On the Republican ballot Dwight Eisenhower got a whopping vote of nearly 200,000-far more than Stevenson and Kefauver combined. About 35,000 Republicans also took the trouble to write in Richard Nixon's name for Vice President, although there was no campaign for Nixon. Eisenhower's name was the only one on the presidential ballot for either party. But even with allowances made for that advantage, the primary indicated strong support in Oregon for Ike and Dick.

#### Ho-Hum in Florida

Sitting in his truck of butter beans at the Plant City (Fla.) market one day last week, Farmer E. O. Goodson looked utterly bored, "I don't think I'm going to vote on May 29," he said, when told that Democratic Presidential Candidate Adlai Stevenson was speaking only a few blocks away, Then, his beans unloaded, Goodson drove home without another thought of next week's presidential primary, in which Stevenson and Estes Kefauver face a showdown for Florida's 28 convention

Although the primary will be considered an important test of prestige between Stevenson and Kefauver, most Floridians seem to share Farmer Goodson's expressed indifference. The prospect is for a light vote of between 300,000 and 500,000 (as

against the 840,000 ballots cast in the May 8 gubernatorial primary).

In Plant City last week Stevenson drew an audience of only 120; in Tampa only 350. At a major rally in St. Petersburg, he was introduced by one of his candidates for delegate, former Governor Millard Caldwell who made it clear to newsmen that he could hardly care less. Said Caldwell: "Stevenson is not the most satisfactory candidate from my standpoint or Florida's standpoint, but he is the strongest possible Democratic candidate.'

Reminder of a Reminder. Florida's indifference comes partly from the letdown after the tumultuous gubernatorial campaign that ended in sweeping victory for Incumbent LeRoy Collins. Even more. it can be traced to the fact that Floridians. basking in the warmth of their economic boom, seem in no mood for a change: they still like Ike and tend to see the Democratic nominee, whoever he may be, as an inevitable also-ran.

But most of all, the apathy stems from the old-hat performances so far of Candidates Stevenson and Kefauver. Four years ago, recalled Miami News Columnist Bill Baggs. Stevenson "reminded many people of Woodrow Wilson. Not a few of the same people today say he reminds them of a man trying to remind them of Woodrow Wilson." Kefauver's act has gone equally stale. Wrote Baggs: "There is nothing special in shaking [his] hand any more. Everyone in the state has done it.

Advantage in Apathy. For Adlai Stevenson indifference is an advantage. He has the support of nearly all of Florida's top Democrats, from LeRoy Collins (who announced for Adlai but has not actively campaigned) on down, With a small vote, this organization support could be the margin of victory.

Result: "We find there is more interest

in the constable race in District Three

than in the Stevenson-Kefauver race.



REPUBLICAN MCKAY & WIFE A fight for the right.

But Kefauver has his own kind of advantage. In his corner are Miami Lawyer Henry Sinclair, a shrewd but small-bore politician, and a crew of enthusiastic amateurs who have already stolen at least one march on Adlai's pros: they organized Dade County (Miami) down to the block-captain level while the Stevensonites marked time. In a close race Dade County, which casts more than 20% of Florida's vote (and which Kefauver carried nicely against Georgia's Senator Richard Russell in 1952), could make the difference.

With primary day approaching, however, every sign indicated that the voters who might have decided the Florida primary will ho-hum and stay at home.

#### DEMOCRATS

#### The Rave for Ave

While an Indian quintet wailed the rhythm, a squaw named Evening Star one afternoon last week led a new brave named Eagle Chief arm-in-arm through a dance in the Great Falls, Mont. airport lobby, Eagle Chief, off the reservation, is New York's Governor Averell Harriman: the shuffles and wails were convincing demonstration that Harriman had sloughed off his "not active" role to hit the campaign warpath with all its handshaking, speechmaking, political backslapping and Indian ceremonials.

Working for Support. On a six-day. 6.780-mile junket through seven western states, Harriman moved fast and campaigned hard. He ranged across Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Utah and Nevada in a chartered DC-3. Before he turned homeward, he had made 14 speeches, held ten press conferences, worked a backbreaking 17-hour day that sapped staff members and newsmen. On the 64-year-old New Yorker, the crushing schedule seemed to work like a tonic,

Wherever his plane touched down, Ave had a handshake for those nearest him in the sign-bearing ("We Rave for Ave") crowds mustered to meet him, He preached a single, hard theme: Dwight Eisenhower's Administration has betrayed the farmers, surrendered to big business, destroyed the U.S. position in the world. He asked a single favor: "I need your

support and help." This was not the request of a favorite son. Said Harriman at Billings, Mont.: "My name will be before the convention as a candidate.

The western audiences generally reacted warmly, thought they saw in Harriman some hints of another New Yorker they remembered. There was the same highbred pronunciation and frequent use of the phrase "My friends." At a Spokane breakfast meeting, Harriman was introduced as "another Franklin Roosevelt,"

'Workin' on the Railroad." For Squire Harriman, the swing through the west was educational as well as profitable. Without valet, in towns where tailor shops were locked for the night, the governor used an old technique of traveling salesmen: to ease out the wrinkles, he hung his suit in hotel bathrooms, turned on the hot water, let the room fill with wrinkle-removing steam.

He reacted to good news with bovish enthusiasm. When a midnight conference at the Rogers Hotel in Idaho Falls produced all twelve Idaho convention votes for him, he roamed the corridors searching for newsmen so they could telephone their papers. He found only one of his caravan's traveling reporters, who explained that the others were asleep, a call to New York where it was 3 a.m. would reach only the janitors. Harriman insisted the others be routed out. Said he: "This

is the time they can get the story. It was not coincidence that led Harriman to the land served by his family's

Another half dozen votes from Colorado, Nevada and Washington brought his total close to 150. The count was far short of the 687 votes that will nominate a Democratic candidate. But in one week Campaigner Harriman had made remarkable progress.

#### POLITICAL NOTES Party Line

The national committee of the Communist Party in the U.S. last week made public its party line for the 1056 election year: its main effort will be to change the course of the Democratic Party in an allout attempt to defeat the "Cadillac Cabinet of Eisenhower and Nixon.'

Asserting that this important goal can



CANDIDATE HARRIMAN (IN BILLINGS, MONT.) A tonic for the squire

Union Pacific Railroad, Good railroading makes the Harriman name respected throughout the territory. When Ave landed at Pocatello. Idaho, the Idaho Falls High School band blared out with "I've been workin' on the railroad." By week's end, when he boarded an air-

liner at San Francisco to return to New York for a ten-day hospital stay (prostate operation). Harriman had turned a slow start into a fast finish, capped by an announcement from Oklahoma that the state's 28 votes were his. The firm Harriman box score: New York......94\*

Oklahoma ......28 Idaho ......12 Wyoming ..... 5½ Utah ..... 3

# About four of New York's 98 votes are expected to go for Stevenson, However, Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr., who has supported Stevenson, said this week he will vote for Harriman on the first ballot if the governor is presented as be achieved only around the giant core of "labor, the farmers and the Negro people," the Communist national committee praised the presidential campaign of Tennessee's Senator Estes Kefauver as "beneficial in all directions," But it harshly criticized the "Johnson-Rayburn line of 'party unity' with the Dixiecrats, the "Harriman-Truman line of attacking Geneva" and the "vacillations and re-treats of Adlai Stevenson," What the U.S. Communist Party must do, its committee said, is to adopt "a more independent course which influences the direction of the Democratic Party.'

#### Brannan's Plan

After months of speculation, Democrat Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture under Harry Truman, and now general counsel of the National Farmers Union announced in Denver last week that he will seek the U.S. Senate seat held for the past 14 years by Colorado Re-publican Eugene Millikin, Confined to a wheelchair by arthritis and complications. Millikin, 64, hos announced that he will run again. But the Go.P., facing hard opposition from Brannan, is expected to urge Senator Millikin to withdraw in favor of a candidate who could conduct a control of the contro

#### THE CAMPAIGN

#### Get Out the Cues

With toothy smiles all around, the national chairmen of the Democratic and Republican parties met last week in Washington's Mayflower hotel, shook hands almost as though they meant it, signed a pledge against playing dirty campaign pool this year—and immediately began whacking each other with the pool

cues Brought together by the well-meaning Fair Campaign Practices Committee Inc. and its well-meaning chairman. Cincinnati's Mayor Charles P. Taft (brother of the late U.S. Senator Robert Taft). Democrat Paul Butler and Republican Len Hall signed, with telegenic flourishes, a fair-play code: "I shall condemn any dishonest or unethical practice," etc., etc. Then, while Republican Chief Hall stood quietly to one side. Democratic Leader Butler faced the bank of television cameras, reached into his pocket and whipped out a prepared statement. Cried he: "Fraudulent and baseless charges like 'party of treason' and 'traitorous conduct'

not only violate the code but endanger

our whole political system."

Republican Chairman Hall at first

seemed startled, then laughed uncomfortably and finally snapped: ". . fair campaign." As a pomegranate red seeped above his tight collar. Hall continued: "I offered to pay \$1.00 to charily if anyone could prove Mr. Nixon ever made that statement. There have been no takers. The offer still stands." Retorted Butler: "It's just a play on words . . It's clearly

With visions of his truce session going up in smoke, Fair Player Taff tried to in-tervene, tut-tutted: "That subject has been exhausted. Each side has stated his position." He explained that complaints serenced by his committee, then referred to newspapers for public airing. At that, Butler wondered about the treatment his party would get at the, hands of "editors whose papers are 8.8% in favor of the whose papers are 8.8% in favor of the

Hall (groaning): Here we go again. I think the press is fair.

Butler (interrupting): You should.

Hall (breaking in): I don't like this cry-baby stuff.

Taft (floundering): Just a moment . . .

Amid the uproar. Charlie Taft tried to read a statement, failed to get far, scrapped it, and admitted of his committee's ambitious project: "I wouldn't say that we are going to accompish all that we want." That, at least, seemed to be a fair (if somewhat optimistic) campaign-year statement.



#### From the Air

Almost two weeks behind schedule because of unfavorable winds, the U.S. this week fired its eighth hydrogen device its first super-bomb to be dropped from a plane. Estimated size of the big shot: 10 megatons, the equivalent of 10 million tons of TNT.

During predawn darkness in the mid-Pacific atomic proving grounds, the B-52 intercontinental jet bomber Barbara Grace roared upwards from Eniwetok Air Base, the big bomb in its belly, A fleet manned by 13,500 men stood 30 miles off target-Namu Atoll at the northwest edge of Bikini Atoll-while the big B-52 climbed to an altitude of 40,000 to 50,000 ft. Suddenly a fireball flared through the dark-silver-white, creamy-white, orange, red, boiling outward to a three-mile diameter at a speed of hundreds of miles per hour. Along the horizon spread a broad bank of dirty clouds of dust and moisture, merging upwards into the fireball to form the characteristic and by now famous mushroom cloud.

Two minutes and 4,3 seconds after the explosion, the shock wave rocked the fleet, roaring dully in men's cardrums for some 50 seconds. The mushroom rose high above dark bands of natural clouds, show-input the state of the stat

The big shot was the U.S.'s 67th atomictype explosion, as against about 15 for Russia, three for Britain.

## THE ADMINISTRATION What to Cut?

During the fiscal year ending June 55. the U.S. will take in \$67.5 billion instead of an estimated \$64.5 billion. This will research the state of th

By the time Humphrey finished talking, the argument about what to do with all that surplus had already begun. There was some pressure in Congress, largely from Democrats, for an election-year tax cut, but George Humphrey haid down a firm Eisenhover Administration line for an expectation of the control of



DEMOCRAT BUTLER. CHAIRMAN TAFT & REPUBLICAN HALL
And then the whacking began.

#### **Exceptional Service**

In 37 years of sensitive diplomatic assignments-Rome, Paris, Moscow, Madrid, London, Rio de Janeiro-U.S. Career Diplomat James Clement Dunn won wide respect as an urbane, wise, influential foreign-service officer. As U.S. Ambassador to Italy (1046-52), he merited the State Department's Distinguished Service Award for helping defeat the Communists in the critical 1948 elections (partially by dramatizing U.S. aid). As Ambassador to Spain (1953-55), he helped develop the new U.S. policy of good relations with Franco. Moving on to booming Brazil in February 1955, he concentrated on touring remote jungles and backwaters by jeep, plane and dugout canoe, impressed Brazilians by his outspoken sympathy and support. "I wish I were vounger." he would say of Brazil, "I would like to see this country 40 years from now.

Last month Career Diplomat Dunn was nominated one of the U.S.'s first "five-star diplomats" with the rank of career ambassador.\* Last week, at 65, Dunn announced plans to retire, effective July 1. Said President Eisenhower: "exceptionally carable service."

Worn by overwork and "feeling much below pay". Clare Bouthe Luce, 31. U.S. Ambassador to Italy, flew home last week for a checkup at Manhattan's Doctors Hospital. Said her physician: "Mrs. Luce is suffering from a chronic entertitis, which appears to be related to an infection of the liver which she had while abroad. She has, as well, a moderately severe from-deficiency amenia, probably due to the same cause. She received one transfusion vised the ambassador not to return to her post for about two months. At that time I would anticipate complete recovers."

#### The Uncivil Servant

Delaware's watchdoeging Senator John J. Williams had a shocker for his colleagues: Were they aware that "the United States Government is operating a race track, has employed as its general manager a nationally known racketere". Were they aware that the Government is alary of \$5,0000, "plating him below only the President (\$100,000) and the Chief lystic (\$5,500) on the U.S. payroll?

Republican Williams target was a pudgy bull'seye he has blasted before, onetime Bootlegger and Numbers King William G. ("Big Bill") Lias, Nose badly distributed 360 lbs, cause him to resemble the false-bottomed gasoline truck he devised in the 'zes to haul West Virginia monoshine, Forsaking crasser occupations, and the second of the control of the c

The others: Robert Murphy, 61, Deputy Under Secretary of State; Loy W. Henderson, 63, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration; Freeman ("Doc") Matthews, 57, Ambassador to The Netherlands.



Internal Revenue's Big Bill Lias
The odds favor Uncle Sam.

trouble: the U.S. sued him for unpaid income taxes that, compounded by penalties and interest, totaled more than \$2,500-000. Immigration authorities, ignoring Lias' protests that he was born in Wheeling in 1900, have decided that he was born in Greece, and are prepared to send him back as an undesirable alien once the

tax suit is settled.

To protect its claim, the Government put Lias into receivership in 1052, then decided Big Bill probably could run the acquired the country of the country of

Judge Watton Gerping over on bim. Lisa has become a grudgingly effective over-seer. Since 1952, Wheeling Downs has paid \$4,000.000 in Gerlar, state and local taxes and provided its stockholders a \$50,000 in the side of the

#### THE CONGRESS

#### New Mood & New Bill

Summoned to their desks two hours ahead of schedule one day last week to consider the farm bill, U.S. Senators encountered an utilinatum from Lyndon Johnson; the majority leader expected final action on the measure by day's end. Ten hours later Johnson had his way. By voice vote the Senate approved a bill that is expected to fit easily with an earlier House bill.

The quick action was solid evidence that the mood of Congress has changed since President Eisenhower vetoed the first farm bill last month. Prodded by mail from home. Congressmen have been seeking the quickest approach to a bill the has the qualified approval of Secretary of Agriculture Eara Taft Benson. contains many of the provisions the President had hoped for when his veto sent Congress back for another try. However, it falls im on some points, e.g., although it would not provide any payments this year to pump cash into the farm economy.

Administration spokesmen in the Senate predicted that President Eisenhower will sign the new version.

#### ARMED FORCES

## The Re-Enlistment Blues "Got paid out on Monday, not a dog

soljer no more," exults a barrack-room ballad in From Here to Eternity, But a few days later, his mustering-out pay gone, his new-found freedom turned sour, the pre-Pearl Harbor infantryman in James Jones's novel surrenders to The Re-Enlistment Blues and signs up.

In Washington last week a Senate appropriations subcommittee heard a 1956 version of the re-enlistment blues. As sung by Assistant Defense Secretary Carter L. Burgess, it was a different tune. It did not concern the "dog soljer"; it was about highly trained specialists whose skills range from running an infantry squad to directing propulsion operations on an atomic submarine. Re-enlistment rates, said Burgess, are dangerously low, particularly among the men who are the most expensive to train, whose capacities are greatest and whose talents would be "the most critical in modern war." Some of the statistics:

¶ Last summer 53% of the Army's "food service" personnel signed up again at the end of their first enlistments, but only 10% of its electronics specialists followed

¶ In the Air Force 40% of all air police but only 5% of the atomic weapons specialists re-enlisted.

cialists re-enlisted.

¶ Of the 43,800 commissioned officers
whose tours of duty ended last year,
32,000 returned to civilian life; approximately 4,000 of them were jet pilots

trained at a cost of \$122,000 each.

¶ Of the 322,200 officers on active duty in all the services, only 89,000 are regu-



BRAKEMAN CAHILL & FAMILY
"You mean they're going to take it away?"

lars (only 17% of the Air Force's commissioned personnel are career men), and most of the rest intend to become civilians again at the first opportunity.

Why don't more Americans choose the military for a career? The most important reason is the inability of the armed forces to match private industry's two brightest attractions: higher pay and better living conditions, especially for family men. To ple of realistic solutions: require longer service but offer larger re-enlistment bonuses to highly skilled and hard-to-get specialists. Private industry could help, he believes, by undertaking more of its the armed forces as training whose.

As for the "dog soljer," Burgess would drop those unwilling or unable to absorb atom-age training. Said he: "We have no place for the half-lazy, the half-talented in today's complex military structure."

Where Burgess' suggestions counted most, they scored heavily. Members of the Senate subcommittee urged him to incorporate them in recommended legislation, promised full support when they reach Congress.

#### Psychological Warfare

A Armed Forces Day programs across the country sought to give public evidence of harmony within the U.S. military last week, an ancient and hardy feud again reached the leaked-memo stage. The Army, Navy and Air Force were all involved, and the tactics were familiar: staff papers with ogly criticisms of other serv-pentagen corridors, soon boiled into bulletins and headilines.

In one under-the-table document, the Army bitterly charged that overemphasis on airpower has left the U.S. "grossly unprepared to deal with the Communist threat." The outraged Air Force lashed back in a paper holding that land forces will play only minor roles in future wars. To make the circle complete, the Air Force dismissed Navy claims that its supercarriers can carry atomic warfare into "the enemy's front yard" by describing the big ships as among the most vulnerable of all A-bomb targets.

Although all this sounded unhappills like the beginning of 1949. "Revolt of the Admirals" (TIME. Oct. 17, 1949 of sep4), no revolt of the general seemed brewing. One reason: at the top of any at considerable reputation on the subject. Old Soldier Dwight Eisenhower. Another reason: blunt old Defense Secretary Charles Wilson, who greeted the battle of the press leaks with the promise of a personal investigation, and rasped: "They fare on each other."

## THE SUPREME COURT A Need for Finality

One June day in 1953 Ray Cahill, a \$75-a-week brakeman for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was sent out to flag traffic along a stretch of track that runs down the middle of busy U.S. Route : in New Haven, Conn. Out of the traffic line lurched a truck. It pinned Brakeman Cahill against a railroad car, crushing his back. At that moment began a legal trail that twisted and turned

until, last week, it became a national issue.
Contending that the railroad had not given him proper instructions before it sent him out to do hazardous work (he had been with the road only three months), Cahill sued the New Haven for damages. His case dragged through the courts while he and his family (he has a wife and three children) went on relief.

Finally, last November, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 5-1 in Cahill's favor; in January the court unanimously turned down the railroad's plea for a rehearing. In the face of what clearly appeared to be a final decision, the railroad paid the permanently disabled Cahill, who is 24, a whopping damage claim of \$60,548.5c.

A Startling Reversal. With the money in the bank, tax-free, the Cahills went on no wild spending spree. Around \$30,000 went for the attorney's fee, Approximately \$40,000 went to pay other bills-hospitals, physicians, the welfare departments -and to buy a car and a small piece of property on which the Cahills started building a \$14,000 house. Their only nonessential purchases were a cocker spaniel for the kids and a new coat-her first in three years-for Mrs. Cahill. The remaining \$20,000 was the Cahills' money to live on during his three years at New Haven State Teachers College, where he is studying to become a high-school mathematics instructor, "We didn't have a ball." said Cahill. "We didn't even buy a television set."

But while the Cahilis paid bills and made plans, the railroad went back to the Supreme Court. Exercising a seldom-used right, the New Altevan attorneys asked the railroad went between the supreme that the suprementation of the suprementation

A Seized Thought, For many of the

nation's lawyers, the sudden reversal was almost as much of a shock as it was for Cahill (who was somewhat comforted by a New Haven public-relations man's statement that the road is not "interested in making things hard for Cahill. I wouldn't think we'd take his house away from him."). The view of many men of the law was summed up by Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, who, in a seven-page dissenting opinion, made his key point through the words of an earlier (1870-92) Supreme Court Justice, Joseph P. Bradley: "It ought to be understood . . . that this court, being a court of last resort. gives great consideration to cases of importance ... there should be a finality somewhere."

Adding a point in his own words, Justice Black wrote: "If such summary action... can be taken with reference to a judgment judd only a few days ago, why judgment judd a year ago?" This was a hought mevitably seized upon by others, including Georgia's Democratic U.S. Repsentative Prince Preston. He promptly suggested that the U.S. Supreme Court, having extablished its ability to reverse how do so in the case of its 1954 desegregation decision.

#### FOREIGN NEWS

#### THE KREMLIN

#### Awkward Responses

The world of Communism stirred under the wind of change. Every day the world saw some new Soviet gesture. The most dramatic last week was Russia's announcement of a sizable cutback in its armed forces. Added to that, hardly a day passed without some new witticism from Nikita Khrushchev, some new revision of history. some political prisoner rehabilitated, some old scoundrel exposed. Every gesture may yet prove a fraud, or the Kremlin's masters-finding that small concessions lead to wider demands-may try to take it all back and revert to proved severities. But it was no longer enough to mock each concession as unreal, or to greet each one with the declaration that the Communists are still tyrants (which they are), or that the West must keep its guard up (which

it must). A feeling that the West's response is inadequate was widespread last week. Editorialists from London to Rome to San Francisco brooded over it. Konrad Adenauer bemoaned the West's inability to speak with one voice (see below). Britain's Socialist leader, Hugh Gaitskell, visiting the U.S., complained that the West's reactions to new Russian tactics seem "less united, less certain and less clear' than they once were. The cold war may not have thawed, but its terms have changed. Too often the West seems to be answering a challenge no longer posed, or, at least, posed in different terms

A drastic overhauling was due in three

Allies: The confused babble of voices raised in response to the Russian announcement of an arms cut (see below) showed how far out of touch the Allies have become.

Neutrolis: Six years ago, faced with war in Korea and the threat that it might spread, the U.S. had demanded that every nation stand up and be counted—a denations resented and resisted. The Korean war is long over, and it is time to dismantle some of the framework it imposed. A wetcome sign of change. Washington's cordiality to Indonesia's neutralstance of the Malarmo (or MATOMA AF-ARSS),

Communist Territories: From all outward signs, the Kremlin's men intend to
encourage some form of controlled nationalism in class to the controlled of t

gestures awkward to reply to. Russia skillfully seeks to magnify every concession; the West instinctively tries to minimize them.

The future will tell whether the Communists can safely loosen the leash while making it more secure; or whether the demands of the classes they must educate to staff their industrial expansion will prove harder and harder to staifsy without major modifications of Communist practice. But the Soviet concessions, however overdue and inadequate, are an easier to millions of hard-pressed subjects, to the community of the community o

#### Fat Man's Challenge

For weeks Western governments had known that the Russians were going to do it. Nikita Khrushchev had said as much to Harold Stassen, amidst the drinks and din of the party at Claridge's. But when the announcement came last week that the Soviet Union would reduce its armed forces by 1,200,000 men by May 1957, the response of the West was confused. contradictory and uncertain.

The British estimated that the action would peduce the Russian's total uniformed manpower by as much as one-third. The Russians themselves said it meant the disbandment of 63 divisions stationed in East Germany. They said they also intend to mothball 375 naval vessels, deactivate three air divisions, cut armaments and military budgets. "Other governments," said the Russian stationed in East Germany budgets. "Other proceedings of the processing of the strengthening of peace, cannot but follow suit."

Opposite Tacks. With a single voice. the West pointed out that by declaring the cut unilaterally, the Russians allowed no possibility of verifying whether they actually carry out their pledges. But the West seemed agreed on little else. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles first declared that he had predicted it, then suggested that the Russians might not go through with it that even if they did. no one should let his guard down, ended by arguing that the Soviet striking power might even be increased by the transfer of these men from the armed forces to factories. A newsman demanded whether Dulles would rather these men stayed in the army. Said Dulles: "I would rather have them standing around doing guard duty than making atomic bombs.

In Britain, Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden took an almost opposite tack: "We welcome the Russian reductions," he said. "If it is happens that everybody starts to catch this habit, we shall have no objection. But I think we are entitled to say that we were the first to start." And Minister of Defense Sir Walter It." And Minister of Defense Sir Walter Russians would still have 237 divisions under arms to. NATO's 100, announced that Britain was reducing its armed forces by another 7,0000 men.

In Europe's capitals the Russian cut was regarded confidently as genuine, for the reason that it made simple sense for the Russians themselves:

¶ They don't need that many soldiers any more. With modern weapons, mass armies can safely be streamlined without any cost in striking power—as the U.S. did with its "new look" of two years ago—and the savings can be spent on other things, notably more air power, height-



RUSSIAN INFANTRY IN RED SQUARE The thin man might starve to death.



B. & K. WITH PREMIER MOLLET AT MOSCOW COCKTAIL PARTY A dialogue between deaf men.

ened missile development. In Britain, Khrushchev had grandly offered to sell the British cruisers like the one he came on, "Under modern conditions," grinned Khrushchev, doubtless reflecting the thinking of Russia's top military men. "the best thing a cruiser can be used for is to carry guests to a friendly country. The Russians do need the men in factories and on the farms, and admit it frankly. The Soviet economy is expanding One British economist has estimated that Russia, which is out to match present U.S. production by 1963, will by then be "the industrial giant of the Eurasian land mass." Russia's manpower need is acute because of the low birth rate during the war, which is just beginning to be felt in the recruiting of 16-year-olds. By 1958 there will be only an estimated 800,000 boys and girls entering Russia's work force v. 2,500,000 in 1954. The Russians gained a big propaganda

advantage in disarmament. I Since there is no check on their activities, they can always recall the men at

short notice.

I The cut would have no appreciable effect on Russia's real power-its massive air force and burgeoning submarine fleet. I Their action put an added strain on the creaking NATO structure. The Russians reason that NATO was welded together by fear, Reduce the fear, and the alliance may yet fall apart.

Cries for Relief. Europeans, putting on a more hopeful look than the airpower-minded U.S., also see the announcement as proof of their basic assumption since Geneva: that the Soviet no longer fears attack from the West and plans none of its own, Already, German Social Democrats and Free Democrats are demanding "a serious review" of West Germany's projected rearmament. In Britain a group of 55 Laborites led by Nye Bevan declared that the reduction "made it clear that the challenge of Communism is economic, social and political-not military," and demanded the end of con-

scription and reduced defense spending. Soberest reaction came from Harold Stassen, who announced that a group of eight distinguished soldiers and experts has been called to assess the implications of the Russian gambit. The advisory group would also try to find an answer for Russia's expected demand that the West match their reductions. To that expected challenge. Dulles recently provided a short answer in the form of an anecdote: A fat man and a thin man agreed to go on a diet; the fat man got healthier, the thin man starved to death. While the West pulled itself together, Russia briskly put its new program on display by ordering the first of 30,000 troops out of East Germany amid moving farewells from German comrades and pledges of undying gratitude. Nothing was said about the 235,000 Russian soldiers who will remain there.

#### Under the Skin

Arriving in Moscow aboard an Air France plane, with a party of 60, including outriders and newsmen, France's Premier Guy Mollet made one thing clear at the outset: "France belongs to alliances-I would say even to a community-to

which she will remain faithful." After this little speech at the airport, the French party drove off in one set of black limousines, and the Russian hosts (Bulganin and Molotov, but not Khru-

shchev) in another. Soon Mollet found that the Russians too could be direct. "Some of the most brutally frank talk I've ever heard," said Socialist Mollet, emerging from one session.

Midway through his three-day meeting with the Kremlin leaders, Mollet invited the Moscow ambassadors of twelve NATO countries to lunch, to assure them that the

Russians now knew they could not split NATO. "It took a Socialist, a man of the left, to convince them," he said. "I fought harder for NATO here in Moscow than I ever did in Paris.

The Non-Diplomats, But whether the subject was disarmament, German reunification, or Foreign Minister Christian Pineau's pet plan for channeling aid to underdeveloped countries through the U.N., reported Paris' Le Monde, it was "a dialogue between deaf men." Once Khrushchev rasped something that startled Mollet into an amazed grin, "I amuse you, don't I?" roared Khrushchev, "If I speak bluntly, it's because I'm not a diplomat. Schoolmasterly Socialist Mollet responded: "Neither am I."

In these days of dramatic top-level visits, it no longer seems to matter that leaders cannot agree. Everybody seems pleased enough just to meet and differ (the Russians are able to show their people how diligently they are seeking peace). At one party at the pagoda-like French embassy, Malenkov, Mikoyan and Molotov knocked back repartee with Mollet and Pineau. Having been asked by Malen-

kov to toast collective leadership, Mollet invited his guests to try the buffet. Only Mikoyan helped himself. Mollet then inquired slyly whether, under collective leadership, "If one man eats, the others are no longer hungry?" Closer to the canabés. Bulganin. Khrushchev and Marshal Zhukov chatted with U.S. Ambassador "Chip" Bohlen. Khrushchev ribbed Zhukov for helping himself "as though you haven't eaten for a day." Said Bohlen: "But the marshal is much thinner, now that he's lost 1,200,000 troops." A ripple of stout laughter floated across the room. A final discussion of Algeria threw the

last formal session into overtime, and delaved by five hours the signing of the year's most uncommunicative communiqué ("a useful exchange of opinions"). No sooner had Khrushchev asserted a pious hope that for the Algerian problem France would "find an appropriate solution in the spirit of our epoch" than he lurched up to the Egyptian ambassador at the huge Kremlin reception that followed, and lifted his glass in a toast "to the Arabs and all people struggling for na-

tional independence

The Big Laugh. Russia, he said, laughs at all who say, "There are nations not grown up enough for self-government, You cannot stop history. We are those who fight for liberation." Russia proved able to govern itself, "and then became the second greatest world power. Why cannot the Arabs, the Indians and other people do that? There is no difference." To show that all peoples are the same

under the skin, Khrushchev told the story of a czar who in the old days left his clothes on a riverbank while he swam after a wounded animal. When people saw him naked, they laughed, "Prove you are a czar," they said. "He was naked and could not prove it," crowed Khrushchev. "In a bathtub you can't tell the difference between a czar and a Khrushchev.'

## WEST GERMANY "NATO Must Adjust"

Konrad Adenauer's office in Bonn's Schamburg palace was festive with lilacs last week. The old Chancellor himself, his craggy face and steady hands still brown from his Swis vacation, looked fit and relaxed in a grey flannel suit as he discussed the problems of his country and his continent with TIME Correspondent James Ball.

On NATO (with animation): "The political development of NATO is essential. It is nonsense to believe one can have a common military policy without also having a common basic foreign policy. But no steps have been taken to stress the political role of NATO. When NATO was created there was serious danger of a hot war. Now the Russians have postponed to the policy of policy of the policy

"It is not right that such important questions as Cyprus and the Middle East have so far not been discussed in NATO. If three years ago NATO had calmly and quietly discussed Cyprus, I can imagine that the present conflict could have been

emat the

"Take the danger in the Middle East. Is it not a question for NATO? But so far NATO has been silent. Our governments should give their NATO representatives information and instructions necessary to enable them to discuss such matters. It is as though these NATO ambassadors live on remote islands far from their mother-lands and without instructions."

ON GERMAN UNIFICATION (with great vigor): If Khrushchev offered to negotiate with West Germany bilaterally on unification, "there would be no response whatsoever. It is nonsense to believe that us reunification in pace and liberty with the other powers, would give it to us alone. They only want to bargain. In their eyes, German reunification is one of several objectives from which they want to bargain from which they want to said that he is willing to wait until I have disappeared.

ON GERMANY'S DELAY IN MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS (gently but firmly): "Perhaps the fact is overlooked in the U.S. and other countries that in spite of the economic boom in the Federal Republic there are still millions of Germans who lack the basic requirements for normal existence. The aged pensioners with their dependents number 16 million, and there are the war wounded and the expellees [from the East]. These are heavy burdens which no other country has to bear. Therefore it is understandable that our public is not too pleased when it hears that greater amounts are asked for which there is no legal claim. When the matter was first brought up, it was not too skillfully handled. In spite of all this I hope we will come to an arrangement in the near

#### SINGAPORE

#### A Time of Lepers

In the year 1703 I called at Johor on yeavy to China, and he I the King of Johor] treated me very, kindly and made me present of the kind of Singapore, private person, though a proper Place for company to settle a colony on, lying in the centre of trade and being accommodated with good rivers and site harboures, and the settle a colony of the contract that all with the colony of the contract of the contract that all with t

—Captain Alexander Hamilton

The British never really wanted Singa-

pore, and it was only at the insistence of East India Company Merchant Thomas

Stamford Raifles that a British government reluctantly established a colony there in 13:56. As the China trade swelled. Singapore waxed fat, but the British were always a little tardy about managing its swarming population (now 1,100,000, mostly Chinee) and its uniquely Asian Singapore in a quick march, and British prestige never recovered. Last week British feet were dragging again on Singapore.

The issue was one which has brought trouble to many corners of the British Commonwealth: How far can the local population's just demands for independence be met without jeopardizing the colony's strategic value? Red China has been wooing and winning Singaporeans. Although there are only 3,000 known, hard-core Communists on the island, they

## COLONIAL SECRETARY IN TROUBLE:

### Alan Tindal Lennox-Boyd

ETARY
E:

ox-Boyd

Postwar Career: When Churchill

Born: Nov. 18, 1904, son of a minor Lowland laird.

Appearance: Dark, handsome, and so tall—6 ft. 6 in.—that Africans call him "Bwana Kilimanjaro!"

Education: Christ Church, Oxford, where he won the presidency of the Oxford Union debating society, co-founded the university Conservative Club. In 1929, aged 25, was defeated by Socialist in a hopeless try for a Welsh mining-district seat, went on debating four of 48 U.S. cambraided Americans for debating pulled out of the Empire.

Political Career: Elected to Parliament in 1931 for a Bedfordshire seat that he has held ever since. As elegant backbencher he praised Franco, Mussolini and Hitler, joined the Friends of Franco, and overenthusi-astically defended Munich ("Hitler could absorb Czechoslovakia and Britain could remain secure"). When Churchill replaced Chamberlain and obviously had little relish for Lennox-Boyd's views, he joined the coastal navy, but continued to show up in the House of Commons every time his escort vessel touched a Channel port. He caught the eye of the late Oliver Stanley, an imperialist Tory who was rethinking Britain's colonial position. Mellowed and increased in wisdom by this friendship, he won Stanley's support, became Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Postwar Career: When Churchill and the Conservatives regained power in 1951. became No. 2 man at Colonial Office under heavy-handed Oliver Lyttelton; in 1954 became Colonial Secretary himself.

Personal Life In 1938 muried Ludy Patrica Guimes of the wellber Ludy Patrica Guimes of the wellbrewing family, and honeymooned in Addis Ababa, which Mussolini's forces had captured. A non-practicing lawyer, he has an income from investments of is even higher. A stranger to all sports, is even higher, A stranger to all sports, the superintends a four-man gardening crew at his Bedfordshire estate, grows flowers in the contraord of his Belcolors and classes stream in to the colors and classes stream in to the Lennox-Budy's frequent house parties.

Views & Policies: Loves his job. and has turned down a better one (Defense) to keep it. Has outgrown. though he has not found it necessary to repudiate, his earlier views, has won the confidence of many Commonwealth figures as an administrator of liberal intentions. His parliamentary manner is languid, sophisticated, earnest. Inheriting many messes, he has cleaned up some, e.g., the reinstatement of the exiled Kabaka of Buganda. Having fostered West Indian federation, Malayan self-rule, Gold Coast nationhood and Maltese integration. he has run into deep difficulty over Cyprus and Singapore, where his troubles are increased by the dictates of imperial defense.

maintain solid control through youth groups and labor unions. The Communists have been whooping up local demands for independence and scoring possession of the majic word merdeka (freedom).

The Paroble. A year ago the British permitted Singaporeans to elect their own constituent assembly, kept control only of security (courts and police), defense of security (courts and police), defense get a democratic government with which they could make a long-term arrangement for final independence. What they got was a coalition lett-wing government and a phenomenon fully representative of volations of the property of the pr

No Communist, mercurial, spaniel-eved Marshall is no Briton either. Of Spanish origin, his family migrated from the Levant to Singapore, where his father Anglicized the Hebrew family name. Mashal (meaning parable), Born in 1008, young Marshall went to Singapore's St. David's School, suffered malaria and tuberculosis, sold automobiles, went to London to study law, and set up as a barrister in Singapore, A member of the Singapore Volunteer Force in World War II, he was taken prisoner by the Japanese in 1942; his fellow prisoners remember his determined cheeriness in a Hokkaido camp in which 40% of the inmates died. After the war he became a leading figure in the colony's criminal courts, winning acquittals for his clients and some \$112,000 a year for himself. Bored with the businessman's Progressive Party, he switched to the Singapore Labor Party, vaguely socialistic and violently anticolonial. A flamboyant, pipe-smoking, bush-shirted political campaigner, he posed as the prophet of merdeka.

Marshall's chief rival is another lawyer. a Chinese. Three generations of Lee Kuan-yew's rich merchant family have been born in Singapore. Like Marshall. Lee, who is 33, studied law at London's Middle Temple. His People's Action Party is far enough to the left to be the chosen instrument of the Communists, and the British cannot quite decide whether has ple nationalist and follower of Nehru that he professes to be. In Asian cars his mendebal has a sharper ring.

Arsenic Pudding, Last month in Lonon a delegation of Singaporears, including both Marshall and Lee, presented British Colonial Secretary Lemon-Boyd (are box) with a demand for full control (are box) with a demand for full control British showed no disposition to turn over Singapore's police to the local government, Marshall slapped down a draft bill for Singapore's full independence, with the last word on internal security with the last word on internal security "I am resigning immediately unless I get my proposals accepted."

The British attitude is that Singapore's local police forces are inextricably bound up with the island's defense system, and that unless the British have the key job (chairmanship) in Singapore's Security



CHIEF MINISTER MARSHALL With a touch of humbug.

Council, their power to act in a defense emergency would be hopelessly impaired. Lennox-Boyd pledged that Britain would exercise this power only in the gravest national emergency.

Last week, as the talks broke down completely. Marshall declared grimly: "This is a day of mourning for a great opportunity lot, and opportunity to make opportunity of the proposals had been. "Christmas pudding with arsenic sauce." At a press conference his eloquence got the better of his sense: If we have electrons on my are not considered to the proposal had been to be sense to the sense of the heat of the sense. If we have electrons on my are will put up 55 of the most advanced lepers in the island as our candidates.



DELEGATE LEE KUAN-YEW In the name of "merdeka."

dates. Singapore will have to wait until the fascism of the Colonial Office and the Communism of Peking have expended themselves fighting."

But Marshall's emotional belligerency did not prevent him (after taking the Colonial Secretary and wife to the opera) from making a last-minute suggestion that the decisions of the present Security Council should be cleared through the British Parliament. The suggestion drew political ineptitude . . . . Never has so much humbug been enacted in so short a time by such a leadership . . . . ?

The British were inclined to agree about Marshall's talent for humbig and his unreliability as a negotiator, but their distaste for the new Asian demagogy did nothing to speed a solution to the problem of unstable Singapore. Lennox-Boyd was left to utter that inevitable Colonial Secretary's remark: "We, for our part, have done all we can..."

#### **EGYPT**

#### Turning Point?

Rambling along the Gaza strip last week on a Moslem holiday tour of army bases and refugee camps. Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser heard a ratio bulletin: the Israel of twelve Mystere jet fighters out of its NATO stocks. Egypt's soldierstrongman blew up: the French jets. added to a dozen Mysters and 22 Quragan jets already shipped, would ungen by buying Soviet-bloc arms, und gained by buying Soviet-bloc arms,

By midnight Nasser knew by telephone from his Paris embassy that the Myster report was correct. All next day he thundred in speech after speech to his soldiers about "the West's continuing conspiracy," without attacking the U.S. by name. He announced the formation of a "huge" Palestinian army, inside the Egyptian army, recruited among the 20000 Flates army, recruited among the 20000 Flates army, recruited among the 20000 Flates army, the second of the property of the second of the second

Next sty he fixed of a cable to Commiss China's Chou En-lai, whose government had just put on a big trade fair in Cairo and was buying \$2.8 million worth of Egypt's surplus cotton. Two worth of Egypt's surplus cotton. Two words are surplus to the control of Egypt's surplus countries, and likely to speed a showdown on Red China's bid for membership in the U.N. Assembly, Nasser's government extended diplomatic recognition to Fe-first learned what Vasser was up to when Nationalist China's ambassador, the dean

© Cairo newspapers blossomed out last week with identical fagures on what Egyrt is serious from Communist Czechosłovakia: 100 MIG-13 fishters, 50 IL-38 twin-jet bombers: 100 MIG-13 tanks, six submarines and torpedo boats. Fourfifths of this equipment was said to have been delivered already. Western sources think the figures inflated, particularly the MIG total.



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of Cairo's diplomatic corps, informed him that he had been handed his walking papers. The same day, Egypt announced that a military mission would leave shortly for Peking, "As though Russia were the only place in the world to obtain arms apart from the Western capitals!" "What about China, you [Western] idiots, which through your ignorance is not even a member of the U.N.?"

#### ITALY Commissars & Mystics

On posters plastered on sun-warmed walls all over Italy, bat-winged devils erupted from a walled town above the Christian Democratic stogan: "Liberate cow!" For the first time in four years, Italy's 7,142 communes are electing new governments next Sunday. Though only unulcipal elections, they will be reed as a political referendim on Premier Antonia of the Christian of the Chri

orating.

In 1951 the Christian Democrats wrested such big cities as Turin, Venice, Genoa,
Pisa and Florence from the Communists
with the help of a tricky electoral lawsince repealed—which awarded two-thirds
of the seats in a city government to the
party polling the most votes. This time,
proportional representation rules in all
titles and up for the most work. This time,
proportional representation rules in all
titles and many find themselves without
a governing majority even in towns where
they too the popular poll.

The Vatican has thrown the power of the church behind them; signs on church doors warn: "Remember you are apostate and excommunicated if you vote for the Communists." But in a land where many and anticlerical, the Vatican is being discreet. Communists are embarrassed by the dethroning of Stalin, but Communism's fellow-traveling allies, the Socialists of Spiro Nebm, are expected to do well.

Rome. There is real danger of a Com-

munist victory in the Holy City. In 1952 the Christian Democrats were actually outpolled by the allied Socialist-Communist slate, but saved by the electoral law. Under fat, fumbling Mayor Salvatore Rebecchini, Rome has been plagued by tram strikes, power and water shortages. He finally withdrew as a candidate for reelection, in the face of Communist charges of corruption centering on the projected Hotel Hilton, which is vet to be erected on Rome's outskirts. The Communist candidate is Giuseppe di Vittorio, a tough Red union leader who is rated second only to Togliatti as an orator and vote getter. If Di Vittorio wins, the Christian Demo-

crats in the city council will try to keep

him from forming a government, thus al-

lowing the national government to ap-

point a prefect to govern instead.

Naples: Mayor Achille Lauro, onetime fisherman turned Monarchist and shipping tycoon, has governed Naples like a genial Midas, spent more than \$4,000,000 of his own money in largesse ranging from free spaghetti to the purchase of star players for the city soccer team. He has twice torn up the city's central square because he did not like the looks of it, recently ordered all traffic lights abolished because he became annoyed at red lights. Though he has done little for Naples' 30,000 homeless and 150,000 jobless, Lauro has spent public monies royally, handing out huge monthly "travel" allowances to deskbound functionaries, and beaming broadly on open corruption. When one Lauro councilor admitted taking a bribe from a contractor, Lauro made him chief of all city building. To complaints, a Lauro aide retorted airily: "The cat who



Communists Dozza & Togliatti
An answer to their Bologna.

can't reach the fat says it smells." His Monarchists are split, his Neo-Fascist allies in decline, but Mayor Lauro still has a way with Neapolitans, and a good chance of re-election.

Florence: Bouncy, bubbly little Giorgio La Pira, who lives like a monk, talks like a prophet, and never lets private rights stand in the way of what he considers public good, is in trouble. His cheerful spending of public funds has run the city into deep debt. He has outraged conservatives by his highhanded requisitioning of empty villas to house the city's poor, his seizure of bankrupt factories to preserve jobs for the workmen, His former conservative allies, the Liberals, have deserted him and joined the Monarchists and a local businessmen's party to put up a slate against "La Pirata." Local wags promptly labeled it "The Unpopular Front." But La Pira has so discomfited the Communists and stolen so much of their platform that, in desperation, the local Reds are waging a weird campaign urging balanced budgets. "Why worry about the tax burden?" asks La Pira. "Everybody evades taxes, anyway."

Bologna: The Communist capital of Italy, Bologna was the only big Italian city to remain Red in 1951, Burly Mayor Giuseppe Dozza is an oldtime Comintern conspirator and ruthless wartime commissar, but he has run Bologna with a combination of the backslapping amiability of a Tammany politician and the careful budgeting of a conservative capitalist. Opposing him is one of the most remarkable men in Italian politics: lank-haired Giuseppe Dossetti, a professor of canonical law, who looks and is an anguished, ascetic mystic. A dedicated advocate of the "Christian community" on the model of his good friend, Florence's La Pira, Dossetti distinguished himself in the resistance, after the war became vice secretary of the Christian Democrats. But one day in 1051 he abruptly resigned all his offices and retired from politics, to plunge into an intense spiritual self-examination ("In those years, I unburdened myself of all personal interests"). He was persuaded by Bologna's Cardinal Lercaro to emerge from seclusion to challenge Dozza's rule. Gaunt and burning-eved, he moved his bed into party headquarters, began speaking ten times a day through Bologna's "Little Stalingrad" suburbs, switched suburbs, switched from the usual Christian Democratic attack on Communism's ideology to concentrate on Dozza's city management, hammering on the fact that employment had dropped in Bologna while soaring elsewhere in northern Italy. Communists. at first dismissing him as a fanatic without a chance, are now quite concerned about him.

#### AUSTRIA

#### New Wine

Austria, after 17 years of occupation (first by the Nazis, then by the Four Powers), has been free a year, and reveling in prosperity. Even its politics reflects contentment: for ten years the People's Party of Chancellor Julius Raab and its principal opponents, the Socialists, have shared a happy but energetically disputatious coalition government.

In February the partners fell out over the rich oilfields and 291 other industries that the Russians returned when they left Austria. The Socialists wanted to nationalize them 100% (Austria, with only onethird of its industry remaining in private hands, is perhaps the most nationalized hands, is perhaps the most nationalized nation outside the Iron Curtain). The prises should be 51% government-owned, with the public allowed to buy shares in the other 40%. The partners agreed to take their differences to the polls.

On Election Day a remarkable 96% of the eligible voters, mellowed by warm spring sunshine and batches of *Heurigen* (new wine), went to the polls in Free Austria's first national election. Result: a gain of eight Parliament seats—to 82for Chancellor Raab's party, an increase in Socialist seats from 7,3 to 74. Both parties gained at the expense of the far right and left (Communist groups polled only 4.4% of the vote), but the victory of Raab's party presaged a slowdown in Austria's headlong nationalization.

#### RUSSIA

### Jackals with Fountain Pens Tough writers are seldom tough guys.

but Alexander Fadeyev was an exception. His early novels are Russian-style westerns, full of galloping hooves and gun battles against terrible odds, simple tacitum heroes who figure that the only way to give an order its orang ves or no. Fadeyev himself lived this kind of life as a Soviet guerrilla during the civil war, and Soviet guerrilla during the civil war, and to the control of the control of the control of the trick the control of the control of the control of the trick tri

Russian literature, a powerful weapon in the Russian people's struggle for liberation from the Cars, was plunged into confusion after the establishment of the Soviet state. Many famous authors (Kuprin, Bunin) went into exile voluntarily; disillusionment led others (Yesenin, Majaxoksvly) to suicide. To give literature drive and direction, and broaden its appeal, the party formed the Union of Gorky, But Gorky's optimistic ideas about "socialist realism" did not suit Stalin. The dictator found his man in Fadeyev, the steely-eyed yes man.

Rising Man, In 1936, two years after Fadeyev joined the presidium of the Union of Soviet Writers, Gorky died suddenly. Then people began asking questions, Where is Isaac (Red Cavalry) Babel? What has happened to Novelist Boris (Mother Earth) Pilniak? Why is the work of Poet Boris (Above the Barriers) Pasternak no longer published? About lesser writers there was no mystery: they had been arrested as "enemies of the people." While they disappeared. Fadeyev became No. 1 man in the Soviet Writers' Union. Disdaining elegant clothes, he habitually wore the party uniform, but he had his own chauffeur-driven car and a luxurious apartment. There was always a bottle of vodka within his easy reach.

By 1939 the Union of Soviet Writers was a well-drilled literary claque which dutifully applauded Stalin's deal with Hitler and praised his "military genius" when the Germans drove to the outskirts of Moscow. The union helped whip up enthusiasm for the "patriotic war." Fadeyev himself produced a long, turgid novel called Young Guard about underground operations in the Ukraine. The Kremlin's kept writers grew fat on the war (Young Guard sold 3,000,000 copies), but when it was all over. Stalin cut them down to size in a new purge. Described as "filthy" and "obscene" in journals controlled by Author Fadeyev's union were two survivors of the revolutionary epoch: Satirist Mikhail (The Adventures of an Ape) Zoshchenko and Poetess Anna (The White Flock) Akhmatova. Even Fadeyev, criticized in Pravda, had to eat a little crow. Told to rewrite Voung Guard, he said: "I quite agree."

Typing Hyenos, Fadeyev was ordered aboard the great Communist peace bandwagon and sent off to Wrodaw to deliver a vodka-primed attack on the U.S. There he talked of the "disgusting fith" emanating from American culture and spoke of "trite films . . reactionary waste paper such as Time" and American swing, a "contemporary version of St. Vitus' dance.

. . ." Said he, speaking of the work of Writers John Dos Passos, T. S. Eliot, Eugene O'Neill, André Malraux, Jean Paul Sartre: "If hyenas could type and jackals could use fountain pens, they would produce such works." Next year,



NoveList Fadevev Yes became no.

attending a Communist-front cultural conference in Manhattan, he was startled to find himself questioned about Soviet writers. Said he: "They all exist; they are in this world, Pasternak is my neighbor ... I don't know about Babel, and about Kirshon I won't say."

After the slobbering eulogies around Stalin's bier, there was a great silence in the Union of Soviet Writers, Then, almost two years later, under the weight of Ilya Ehrenburg's The Thaw, the ice broke, But no Writers' Union congress could revive the dead, nor could so many veteran sycophants make sense of their new function, Sensing change, Fadevey handed down a new line, appealed for less "socialist realism." At the sensational 20th Party Congress last February, Novelist Mikhail Sholokhov (whose way of protesting the Stalinist regime had been to produce almost no creative work since he wrote The Quiet Don two decades ago) made an outright attack on Fadeyev, calling him a

power-loving bureaucrat who practices the cult of personality. By praising Gorky in the highest terms, Sholokhov revived the old mystery of his death and Fadeyev's succession.

In the literary controversy that has raged in Moscow since Sholokhov's attack, the magazine New World, an organ of the Writers' Union, this month began publishing Bruno Yasienki's long-suppressed novel, The Plot of the Indifferent, with a preface by his widow referring to his "arrest based on the slander of provocateurs." In the strange dialectic of Communist Russia, ves was rapidly becoming no. An old Stalin-line man could no longer remain indifferent, Last week Tass News Agency reported the end. In his luxurious apartment. Alexander Fadevey shot himself. The cause, said Tass, was chronic alcoholism and "grave mental depression,"

The new Soviet leadership is capable of delicate literary irony. The entire Presidium filed past Fadeyev's coffin.

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

he Bees

'Getting the bugs out" is standard procedure whenever anything as complex as a new airplane is delivered. The trouble with Central African Airways' brand-new Vickers Viscount prop-iet was that the bugs would not go. They were not, in fact, airplane-type bugs at all, but a swarm of 75,000 bees which came hiving out of nowhere soon after the plane landed in Salisbury, to take up happy residence in one of its wings. Central's mechanics scattered, and to replace them, the airline called in a local beekeeper, Jack Garrett, Blow smoke or gas into the wing. he advised. No, said the airline engineers: formic acid from the dead bees might hurt the metal or the rubber on the gas tanks.

A man from Durhan thought that ganlic might help. A Londoner suggested tying a horse under the wing. "Bees," he wrote. "don't like the smell of horses, but wrap him carefully so he won't get stung." A local housewise urged the airline to give tree leaves. C.A.A.'s chief pilot decided on more drastic action. Taking his place at the controls, he flew skyward to 17,000 fk. bumped, banked and looped—but when he got down again, the busy bese were all hopes's wond at the controls, the control of the control of

that there was nothing to do but wheel their brand-new plane into a hangar and take it apart.

#### THAILAND

The Jolly Music Master
For years the propagandists of Peking

and Formosa have fought a subsurface battle for the loyalties of Thailand's 3,000,000-0dd Chinese. Even though the Communist Party is outlawed by the Thais, the victories mostly seemed to go to the Communists. Afraid of being caught on the wrong side, impressed by Red China's military powers, and on oc-



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## Connecticut General

PENSION PLANS
HEALTH

casion intimidated by ominous warnings from the underground, Chinese oldsters in Thalland have been persuaded to be either cautiously closemouthed or openly sympathetic to the Reds. The biggest victories of all have been won on the impressionable battleground of youthful mindsstonable battleground of youthful minds-

Crowded together in Bangkok's cluttered slums, laboring for long bours each day in the city's markets, shops and factories. Thailand's young Chinese are eager for learning and enlightenment. They band together in hundreds of small groups to discuss art, literature, music and the world of ideas. Many a shrewd Communiet has been able to plant his ideas in this wide salient. The commission of the community of the

An accomplished singer, composer and conductor. Chu had a special knack for getting along with the young. Soon after his arrival in Bangkok, they were flocking by the hundreds to listen to his lectures and to hear him play and sing. Chu extended his visitor's visa and took up more or less permanent residence at the leading Chinese anti-Communist headquarters.

One night a fortnight ago, after an exceptionally crowded meeting at the headquarters building, during which his young enthusiasts had kept him answering questions about musical theory until well after 11 p.m., Chu went upstairs to the small room he used as a bedchamber. A few hours later, a passer-by noticed flames spurting from the lower floors of the all but empty building. He raced to turn in an alarm, but by the time the firemen arrived the whole place was ablaze, Cut off from escape by the collapse of a wooden staircase, the visiting music professor was burned to death. Thai police could not prove that the building had been purposely set afire; in fact, the local Chinese community found in the event new reason for saying nothing at all.

## SOUTH KOREA

After announcing that he would not seek a third term as President, South Korea's aging Strongman Syngman Rhee was at last persuaded to run "only by the confident of his popularity and of the efficiency of his machine. Chipper and jaunty at 8t, he spent the final days of the campaign attending the movies and pointing out dirty spots on the new Booth probability out dirty spots on the new Booth of the confidence of the confi

There was little reason to believe that Rhee would not repeat, or even better, his sweep of previous years. His chief rival, Democratic Party Candidate Patrick Henry Shinicky (Shin Ikhi), had died while campaigning (Trus, May 14). His only other challenger, ex-Communist Cho Bong Am, had gone into hiding, claiming to have received threats of assassination. Of six candidates for the vice presidency, all had professed support of Rhee except John M. Chang, Shinicky's running mate. Rhee had confidently given his official backing to Lee Ki Poong, speaker of the National Assembly.

Bomboo Stick, True Rhee's opponents were more vociferous than ever before, and there were anti-Rhee riots in the cities. But that hardly seemed enough to upset Rhee's well-organized political manien. Anti-Rhee campaigners were har-assed by strong-arm squads of government backers. And in towns and villages throughout South Korea, the republic's 45,000 police openly stumped for Rhee and Lee. What possibly could happen to dim Syngman Rhee's inevitable victory?

On election day, 94% of the more than 9,000,000 eligible voters trooped to South Korea's 6,342 polling places to mark their



CHANG MYUN
The boxes held a bitter secret.

ballots with inked bamboo sticks and drop them into large boxes resembling footlockers. The ballots had been printed before Shinicky's death, and still bore his before Shinicky's death, and still bore his certified cases of interference with the voters. By nightfall, the huge unpainted boxes began to give up their secret. In proved to be a bitter one for Symman proved to be a bitter one for Symman cities and villages alike, the people of South Korea had dealt Rhe and his gov-

emment a stunning blow.

Rhee, of course, was re-elected, but by
the lowest margin of his career—barely
more than half the vote. The late P. H.
work of hearly 1,500,000. But the real
surprise of the ballot hox was the defeat
of Rhee's hand-picked vice presidential
candidate by Rhee's bitter for, husby, aflable, 50-year-old Chang Myun, who no
notime friend of Rhee's and former Konomitme friend of Rhee's and former Ko-

rean Ambassador to Washington, U.S.educated (Manhatan College) Chang
thus became eligible to succeed Rhee in
the event of his death. While the government and the Democratic Party squabbled over disputed votes, Chang prudently
went into "protective" seclusion. Counting of ballots stopped abruptly in Taegu,
and Rhee's opponents charged that he
was trying to steal the election.

Defect Accepted, Rhee's sethack reflected South Korea's progressive dissatisfaction with inflation, government sobsoba (influence peddling), incompetent administration, police brutality and grinding poverty. Shocked and angered, Syngman Rhee at first kept silent about the resigned, he spoke: "I think Chang Myun has been elected," he said, and tension perceptibly east.

Said Vice President-elect Chang: "A very wise move on his part, very timely. I think we'll get along all right. He's a very strong anti-Communist, and so am I. He's a Christian, and so am I."

#### INDIA

#### Mighty Theme

Prime Minister Nebru hopped spryly onto the rostrum of India's Parliament last week and waved a 641-page, blue-backed volume at the sea of faces before him. "This is the mighty theme of a nation building and remaking itself," he cried. "We had something worthwhite in good to some extent. This second Five-Year Plan is the real beginning. We have to start from scratch."

Scratch is the word for it. India's vast country has 300 million illiterates, 80% of its population; in its 500,000 villages there are scarcely 250,000 schools. India has almost as many unemployed as the U.S. has jobholders (68 million)—and the number of job seekers rises by 2,000,000 every year. Yet in its first Five-Year Plan India managed to boost food output by largely self-sufficient for food. Across the Himalayas, where a rival drama of planned advance is being enacted, the totalitarian techniques of Chinese Communism can claim no such gains on the land.

This time, doubling its planned outlay to \$15 billion, India is driving toward industrialization. The goals (trebling steel production, increasing aluminum output sevenfold) may seem extravagant, considering the financial means in sight (India must raise a whopping \$1.6 billion in overseas aid, more than three times the \$500 million the U.S. sent during the first plan); but nothing less will keep pace with the growth and hopes of India's population. Telling his followers that "it will take many five-year plans before we can bring about a Socialist society," Nehru realistically last week persuaded parliamentary hotheads to reject a measure which would clamp a \$5,000-a-year ceiling on income, "Socialism does not mean a dead level of poverty," he snapped.



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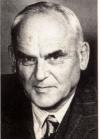


### THE HEMISPHERE

#### CANADA

#### Confidence Shaken

Canada's durable and confident Liberal government was in deep political trouble last week, its confidence shaken, its durability in doubt. For the first time since their long term in power began in 195, the confidence of the state of the s



Marge Shackleton—Capital Press Serv TRADE MINISTER Howe With gas pipe and guillotine.

a top Liberal minister: "This could destroy the government."

Arrogant Closure. The issue that shook the Liberals was the government's measure to advance up to \$80 million to the U.S.-controlled Trans-Canada Pipe Lines. Ltd. to build a natural-gas pipeline from Alberta to eastern Canada (Time, May 21). Not only was the loan itself unpopular, because of growing Canadian concern about U.S. investors' control of national resources, but the heavy-handed way in which the Liberals attempted to ram the measure through Parliament stirred up the entire country. As soon as Trade & Commerce Minister C. D. Howe introduced it to Parliament, he immediately announced that he would enforce closure of the debate within 48 hours.

Cries of "guillotine" and "dictatorship" rang through the chamber as Howe made his closure notice. It meant that all speeches were cut to 20 minutes and that the entire debate on the bill's first reading would be ruthlessly shut off at 1 o'clock the following morning. With angry argu-

ments over procedure, the opposition managed to prolong the debate until 4:42 a.m., but in the end the inevitable happened: the massive Liberal majority steamroll-

ered the measure through, 156 to 55.
Forgive and Forget. In the Liberals' defense. Minister Howe claimed that the Trans-Canada firm, which was organized by Texas Oilman Clint Murchison, was the only one with the necessary pipe and equipment to begin building the longdelayed pipeline this year. Said Howe: "Nothing that can be said in this house can change those facts." The Tories demanded that the loan be made to a Canadian company and they ridiculed the government for lending tax money to a foreign firm. Said Tory Leader Drew: "Any such proposal before the Congress of the United States would be greeted with laughter that would be heard by the Americans on the D.E.W. line."

But Drew's and all other opposition objections were overruled. The Liberals now are desperate to get at least a part of the pipeline laid before they are forced to call an election next year. If necessary, they said, they will apply three more closure motions to speed the bill through its most object of the pipeline is no operation, the Liberals hope that the voices will be in a moud to forgive and forget.

#### BRAZIL Appeal for Confidence

The tired lines of three and a half months' hard work plain on his face, President Juscelino Kubitschek sat down at a polished oak table in Catele Palace behind a radio microphone one evening last week. He glanced down the table at the assembled members of his Cabinet, checked the time, then picked up a sheaf of papers and began to read what amount-deto a nationwide appeal for patience and confidence. The slow, forceful voice was "This government took over with two main objectives: to fight inflation and to develoo the country's resources fully."

the Control of the Co

The President talked of new hydroelectric projects, highway construction and agriculture, then came to the main point of his talk. Faced with growing public uneasiness over inflation and opposition claims that he is little more than a pup-



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pet manipulated by War Minister Henrique Texica Lott (Tram, May 21), Kubitschek assured his countrymen that he had "enough authority, energy and fightlated the model of the manipulation of the hadden government marked by precariousness and instability." Raising his voice, he added, "From the people I deserve confidence, and I ask that they wait for the results of my disappoint year hopes."

First political reaction to Kubitschek's speech was a general agreement that his frankness had succeeded where flowery retearded have failed. But the opposition soon served notice that it was in on mood for a moratorium on criticism. Editorialized the anti-Kubitschek daily hope for better days. It would be good if those better days come soon, before despair has won the souls of all. Patience has its limits—and hope is not eternal."

## ARGENTINA

Church & State Again

The familiar issue of church and state relationships, the immediate cause of Juan Perón's downfall, touched off raucous student demonstrations in Argentina last week.

At the heart of the dispute was the stubborn fact that President Pedro Aramburu's acts and attitudes toward the Roman Catholic Church pleased almost no one. The proclerical wing of Argentine opinion, which threw its considerable weight against Perón only after he had imprudently attacked the church, felt defrauded: Aramburu did not restore the church's prerogatives, such as religious education in public schools. So heated have ardent Roman Catholics become that one priest recently cried: "Never has there been such a rift between the church and the government as now!" Anticlericals, many of whom opposed

Afficiencials, many of woon opposite previo during the long years of his good Perein during the long years of his good cheated; Aramburu's Education Minister was a noted Roman Catholic layman, Atilio Dell'Oro Maini. Dell'Oro proposed nothing more ominous than authorizing any group of citizens to organize a university—a right hitherto reserved to the state—but anticlericals professed to see in the move an opening for the Vatican dominate Argentine higher education. They demanded Dell'Oro's scale Dell'Oro's scale of the control of the demander of the properties of t

With the approach of the new school term a fortnight ago, both sides decided to hattle the issue out. Fiery, fight-happy students served as troops: they fought for nos Aires. La Plata, Rosario, Cordoba and note cities. Winning forces locked them-selves inside. Other students, 6,000 strong, clashed and riotted in front of the presidential palace, using tear-gas bombs made weight of numbers flavored the anti-clericals. At length Aramburu accepted Dell'Oro's regination (offered by tele-Dell'Oro's regination (offered by tele-Dell'Oro's regination (offered by tele-



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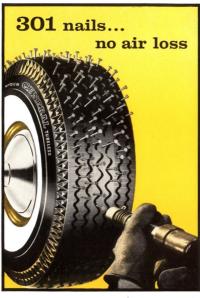
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phone from Lima, where Dell'Oro had just been elected president of an inter-American conference of education ministers),

In replacement, Aramburu appointed Carlos Adrogué, a longtime anti-Peronista who tries to go down the middle of the road on the religious issue. Loud cries of Roman Catholic resentment at Dell'Oro's ousting suggested that the President had by no means settled the problem. But all Argentines took smiling satisfaction in the fact that opposing factions could dispute and demonstrate freely on a vital public issue without fear of Perón-style oppression. Even ex-Minister Dell'Oro said: "I'm proud of the free debates going on at this moment over this case.'

### COLOMBIA

### Uprooting Protestantism

The uprooting of Protestant missions in Colombia, many of them U.S.-sponsored, goes steadily on. Missionary Juan de Jesús Varela reported last week that he had been haled before the military mayor of the village of Peque, and told that his services were a "mockery" to the Roman Catholic religion; he got 24 hours to get out of town. In little Tamalameque twelve Protestants were convicted of "holding services" and given a choice of \$4.20 fines or ten days in jail (they chose jail sentences but were not held strictly to them). In the jailless hamlet of Colorado, two missionaries were held in stocks overnight on the parish priest's charge that they had beaten and insulted him. The Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council of Churches reported last week in New York that in April alone, 30 churches were closed by government authorities.

Though Colombia's constitution guarantees religious freedom to "all cults that are not contrary to Christian morality.' anti-Protestantism appears to be drawing increasing support from the alliance between the Catholic Church and the military government. President Gustavo Rojas Pinilla darkly links the Protestants with subversion, "International Communism," he said early this year, "understands that in order to fight successfully in Colombia. it must first destroy as much as possible our religious unity." The archbishop of Popayán, in a pastoral letter, frowned upon the "tenacious, deceitful and wellorganized propaganda put out by apostles of the Protestant heresy among us.

Less fanatical Colombians, too, doubtless resent instances of aggressive missionary proselytizing in Colombia, which overwhelmingly professes Catholicism. But they also deplore closing the missions, because the missionaries run useful hospitals and schools, Last month in tiny Noanamá, two Protestant nurses were prevented by civil authorities from treating a sick Protestant child. And the current Foreign Missions' report says that more than 200 Protestant schools have been closed in Colombia since 1948-to add to "46 church buildings destroyed by fire or dynamite" and "75 believers killed because of their religious faith.

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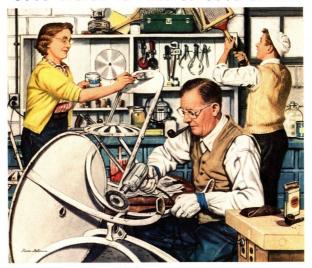
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#### PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

After making his way to a literary uncheon in Chicago, seamy-side-of-life Novelist Nelson (The Man with the Golden Arm) Algren (see Booxs) deplored authors whose prissy works ignore sticking to his conviction that Sidd Row makes the choicest book fodder, Chicago Slum Runner Algren heartily stabbed at two contemporary upper-middle-class processing and the stable of the convenience of the contemporary that the contemporary upper middle-class processing the stable of the contemporary upper middle-class processing the contemporary upper mid

Amidst bustling all about the U.S. and the Caribbean area last year, blithe-spirited British Playwright-Actor-Composer Neel Coward got homesick and Coward got homesick and of gratifying his nostalgia: \$7,000, the amount that Britain's revenoers collected from him because he had set foot on the third title is 12-1 Last week, on his way to Franci fordly through a porthole when the history of the property of the p

At New York International Airport, Millionaire Sportsman Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, legally separated from his wife Jeanne (TIME, May 21) and about to be

A Briton avoiding the United Kingdom for an entire tax year may claim non-residence, thus win exemption from its income-tax levies.



VETERANS RUSSELL & VANDERBILT In a hustle to Brussels,



Associated Pres

THE TRUMANS & POPE PIUS XII Right at home in Rome.

separated, by his own decision, from most of his racing stable, looked carefree as he emplaned for Brussels and a convention of the World Veterans Federation, Flying with him was Disabled Veteran Horold Russell, onetime cinemator (The Best Fears of Our Lives) and an official of the World Veterans Fund headed by Vanderbilt, a wartime Navy lieutenant and PT-boat skipper.

Landing in France. Tourist Harry S. (for Swinomish) Truman, on his first trip to Europe since 1945 and Potsdam, was soon strolling the streets of Gay Paree, swinging his cane in best boulevardier style, his jauntiness cramped only by a sprained ankle. Before leaving Independence, explained Truman, "I was getting some bags down the stairs and stumbled. But it was 7 o'clock in the morning. so nobody can accuse me of anything. He sipped coffee at the Café de la Paix, a favorite hangout for Artillery Captain Truman during leaves in World War I. After his short stop in Paris, he headed by train for Rome, Rolling through northern Italy, Democrat Truman grinned wryly at big regional election posters urging. "Vote Republican!" Boisterously cheered with many a "Viva Truman!" at Rome's railroad station, he was hustled to a special VIF waiting room-so fast that Bess Truman got lost in the shuffle, gained entry only after some door pounding. Meeting newsmen, Baptist Truman told them that 1) he still favors appointment of a U.S. ambassador to the Vatican. 2) he'll believe Soviet disarmament (see FOREIGN NEWS) "when I see it," but 3) the U.S.S.R.'s Bulganin and Khrushchev would get a "cordial reception" if they visited the U.S.

On forays from Rome's Hassler Hotel (where the Trumans were lodged in the Eisenhower Suite), he saw the ancient sights, guided by TIME Inc.'s Editor in

Chief Henry R. Luce, filling in as host for ailing Ambassador to Italy Clare Boothe Luce (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS). At week's end. Harry Truman in top hat and formal morning dress, Bess in black. went to the Vatican for a half-hour private audience with Pope Pius XII. What was discussed? Truman clammed up and smiled: "When I was President and a big shot came to call on me and told afterward what was said . . . he didn't get in any more." After a quick change to street clothing, the Trumans went to Sunday services at 77-year-old St. Paul's American Episcopal Church. This week. tireless Tourist Truman was eager to be off for Venice, where, heard he, "the streets are flooded, and I want to see this

Keeping a date with the law, Manhattan Gambler Fronk Costello, 65, turned himself over to a U.S. marshal to start serving a five-year stretch for evading 828,532 in federal income taxes, was sent off to a detention jail to await his denaturalization trial next month.

Heroic Sailor Horatio Hornblower is a durable fiction stalwart who has seized his own creator, Britain's Novelist C. S. (The African Queen) Forester, and, ever holstered by readers clamoring for more, will not let him go. In Britain's weekly Spectator, Author Forester last week disclosed the agony to which his hero has long subjected him. Excerpt from Ballade to an Old Friend: I set Your Lordship in the House of Peers- / But you have brought me many a guid pro quo / Because we've been together twenty years . . . Vet horrid Horry mawkish matelot, / Obnoxious more, I think, to friend than foe, / Your very name excruciates my ears- / I hope you roast in hell, Horatio, / Because we've been together twenty vears.

# **NEWS IN PICTURES**

# MEDICAL PROGRESS A Pictorial History

WHEN Otto Bettmann was 13 he gave his father, a Berlin surgeon and bibliophile. "A Pictorial History of Medicine" as a birthday present. It was a scrapbook compiled by the boy from clippings salvaged from his father's wastebasket. This month Otto Bettmann, 52, brought out a massive and informative Pictorial History of Medicine (Charles C. Thomas; \$9.50) containing, besides 100,000 culled from the Bettmann Archive, which houses 10,000 pictures on medical topics from Anesthesia to Zymosis. The Pictorial History, covering the period from ancient Egypt to 1900, carries medicine through "the scarlet terror of epidemics, the white stillness of death, the grey fog of dark ages, and the golden brilliance of discovery." To bring the story up to date would take a second volume.



SYPHILIS VICTIMS in the 16th-17th centuries were often subjected to 30 days in a bake-oven, heated by glowing, oft-replenished coals. In 1917 Psychiatrist Wagner-Jauregg found malarial fever useful in treating paretic syphilities.



INCLINED OPERATING TABLE in common use at the famed medical school in Salerno in the 12th century, foreshadowed development of the Trendelenburg position (now used in several operations) by a Leipzig surgeon in 1881.



PULLEYS OF ARCHIMEDES were attached by doctors in ancient Alexandria to the Hippocratic ladder used in orthopedics—in this case, to set dislocated joints. Pulleys gave uniform traction.





MEDICAL PIONEER Flemish-born André Wesel (better known as Vesalius) cut through medieval prejudice against dissection of the dead, sliced

through many ancient medical misconceptions. His great 1543 treatise on anatomy, *De humani corporis fabrica*, marked the beginning of modern medicine.



LAMB-TO-MAN blood transfusion was developed by daring French and British experimenters in the

1660s. If patient survived one transfusion, a second would surely kill him by violent antibody reaction.





FARADAY'S DISCOVERY of induced currents helped Guillaume Duchenne of Boulogne to trace and treat disorders of the brain and nervous system with electrodes on the head.

CRAMPED CONFINEMENT was the "treatment" for many "maniacs" as late as 1800. At other times they were beaten, doused in ice water or spun on Ferris-type wheels.

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## MUSIC

#### Elite Composer

In the jungly world of music, there is a sort of composers' elite, whose members are deeply respected but relatively obscure. They are the composers who more often than not will be "discovered" by the public after they die, as was Bela Bartok, They get few performances because a) they write few works, b) they are constitutionally unsuited to the rigors of promoting performances, c) their music sounds forbiddingly difficult, and is twice as difficult to play. A member of this elite in good standing is Manhattan's Elliott Cook Carter,\* who, at 47, is just coming into his own: a recording of his String Quartet by the Walden Quartet is being released (by Columbia) in June; another of a suite from the music for his ballet The Minotaur, played by Howard Hanson and the Eastman-Rochester Symphony Orchestra, has just been released (by Mercury); and the Louisville Orchestra this week recorded his imposing new Variations for Orchestra.

Skulking, Swirling, Staggering. Carter's works, old and new, are written uncompromisingly in the counterpoint of dissonance and paced by skulking, staggering, swirling rhythms, The Minotaur (1046) throws listeners into an unnerving, outworldish mood with its first heavy notes, seems to approach every sound with a fresh attitude as the music tumbles along. The Quartet (1951), though far less accommodating, manages to achieve a satisfying interplay of tension and repose while carrying a quadrilogue at four different tempos simultaneously. High point is the slow movement, with a serene duo that floats calmly past the violent thrusts of the other two voices. The Variations for Orchestra (1955) is a big (25 minutes), brilliant work as rich in detail-but not so grotesque-as a Hieronymus Bosch painting.

Carter deliberately concentrates on originality instead of themes or ideas already proved. "You don't get any money from this profession anyway," he says in an assertive manner that conflicts with his shy appearance, "You might as well do things that amuse you. It takes me a long time to write a piece of musicanywhere from months to years-and simple ideas would bore me before I got through. Anyway, I want to invent something I haven't heard before."

Man Catches Fire, Composer Carter took on his musical studies comparatively late in life, after he became an English major at Harvard in 1026. Those were the years when Serge Koussevitzky was leading the Boston Symphony through the most radical new music, and Carter caught fire. His first major work was a ballet. Pocahontas, in an advanced idiom; then came a symphony, a piano sonata (written on a Guggenheim grant),

\* Others: Roger Sessions, Leon Kirchner, Mil-

choral works and chamber music. Today he has a backlog of commissions that will keep him busy for another year

Chamber music has been Elliott Carter's most successful field so far. He tends to mistrust the musical stage because it depends on so many people (but he yet may write an opera), and his orchestral works take too many rehearsals to be much performed. Nevertheless, he has no inclination to write for quick success.



COMPOSER CARTER Life after death.

As the only son of a well-to-do Manhattan lace importer, he inherited an income, and, in addition, he has made a pleasant discovery: "The music I like to write turns out to be the most popular anyway."

#### Withering Paradise?

In Stuttgart, U.S. Mezzo-Soprano Grace Hoffman was asked to sing Amneris in Aida, despite the fact that she had to sing in Italian while the rest of the cast sang in German. She wowed the crowd. In Amsterdam, U.S. Coloratura Soprano Marilyn Tyler accepted a rush call to sing Violetta in La Traviata, although she sang in unpopular German while the rest of the cast sang in Italian. After the first act, a year's contract was offered to her. In Munich, U.S. Tenor Howard Vandenburg arrived unannounced, auditioned and was hired on the spot, All over Europe, and especially in Germany, young American singers are singing for European audiences, hoping to follow in the paths of such Europe-polished Americans as Coloratura Mattiwilda Dobbs, Mezzo-Soprano Risë Stevens, Contralto Jean Madeira and Bass-Baritone George London to the roster of Manhattan's Metropolitan Opera.

Underworked Angels. Last week some 80 Americans were under contract to German opera companies, and others were singing in France, Italy and England. Some



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Soprano Tyler (as Violetta)
A place to fly.

of them, such as attractive Soprano Irene Callaway, who is making a success in Italy, arrived in Europe on Fulbright scholarships, Others got there by their own power, gladly took smaller salaries assistated in of treading the beards. "In the States," says Stuttgart's Mezzo Höffman, "you can sing like an angel, but unless you get a break you can't find any place to sing. It's like being a bird and not start to be a single salaries and the start of the star

The big influx began about three years ago because of complementary conditions in the U.S. and Germany. The U.S., unbombed and eating well, produced bumper postwar harvests of singers, but had few opera houses in which to employ them. while Germany had rebuilt its 80 opera houses faster than it could replace their depleted ranks of singers. Americans flocked in, were often hired over Germans of comparable ability simply because of their healthy good-looks, German audiences, with their insatiable hunger for opera (Munich alone puts on more performances in a year than all major U.S. companies combined), showed no resentment.

Stors-to-Be. But now the operatic paradise may be about to turn cold for Americans, Last week the German stage-artists union published an editorial demanding that opera hire German artists, at least when they are as good as the in-vaders. Echoed Bonn's General-Anxieger: "After all, the foreign ladies do not stay here long. And we are not really a conservatory for the stars-to-be of the U.S.A."

#### Five Operas

Chances for professional opera singers in the U.S. may be slim (see above), but for students in springtime they blossom like daffodils. Last week three U.S. schools offered five modern operas, composed by

faculty members and a graduate student and staged by the schools' opera workshops. All of them were in a conservative idiom, ranging in style from Gilbert & Sullivan to Menotti. The five:

The Birthday of the Infanta, by Ron Neslon, 29, graduate student at Rochester's Eastman School of Music, and composer of promotional-film sound tracks. Following Oscar Wilde's story, a dwarf following Oscar Wilde's story, a dwarf persuades her to set up her throne in the forest. The scheme is frustrated by the captain of the guard, and tragely closes in. The music reminded listeners of both Reithday will have many happy returns.

The Rope, by Louis Mennini, 35, Eastman faculty member and brother of Manhattan Composer Peter Mennin. The plot is based on a on-east play by Eugene from the Menning of the Menning of the from the Menning of the Menning of the hang himself, Instead, the son decides to forture the miser into revealing his spent a summer learning the ins and outs of opera composition at Tanglewood, and the music; it seemed too charmingly melodious for the grossome plot.

Beyond Belief, by Thomas Canning, \$5. Eastman faculty member and composer of lots of gay, light music. This one is a fantastic satire of the atomic age and all its perils. A group of grey proressor discovers the "key to consciousness," which permits knowledge of the cated by young love, is whether to keep the discovery secret or turn it over to the authorities. Instrumentalists were seated in niches around the stage and played frotby music as the performers

spoke and sang. The Land Between the Rivers, by Indiana University's Associate Professor Carl Van Buskirk, 49. The story is adapted from a poem by Yale's Novelist-Professor Robert Penn Warren (All the King's Men). It tells of a roistering, 19th century innkeeper on the Cumberland River whose pleasure it is to lead travelers to his spring and then kill and rob them. His son escapes, returns in Act II (twelve years later) unrecognized, and allows himself to die under his father's hatchet. Composer Van Buskirk, who composed his score on piano and tape recorder, gave the orchestra a plaintive parler-organ quality and the singers some striking dramatic climaxes.

Peintoloon, by Manhattan's Robert Ward, 30, assistant to the president of Juillard School of Music. The plot, dapted from He Who Gets Stapped by Russian Symbolist Leonid Andreyev, concerns a disturbed fellow who joins a of his own. Composer Ward's music resembles Mascagni's, with thick textures, sweeping strings and sweet harmonies, and thus Pardatoloon has the makings of a successful theater piece. Unfortunately, the addition of music.



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#### EDUCATION

#### O as in Condominium

Two years ago, when she was only eleven, pretty, brown-eyed Melody Sachko (rhymes with Natch, Joe) had plodded through to the finals of the annual Scripps-Howard National Spelling Bee, But that time, the Pittsburgh policeman's daughter tripped over atelier (she spelled it "ate-) and wound up in sixth place. Then Melody's mother, Natalie, took over. She drilled Melody over the dishwashing, left her little time for her favorite diversion; shooting pool in the basement. Thumbing through dictionaries, Natalie Sachko typed out some 25,000 words-each with its correct pronunciation and meaning-on individual slips of paper. She was determined that Melody would win next time.

In last year's district finals, Melody, a straight A student at Pittsburgh's Carrick Junior High, muffed thyrsus, placed second. Natalie Sachko rolled up her sleeves and stepped up the training program, saw to it that Melody pored over the word slips for at least an hour each night, upped it to three hours as the Bee buzzed nearer.

C os in Deciduous When the Big Test came in Washington's Commerce Department auditorium one day last week, Meldoy felt that she was as ready as she would ever be. But so did 62 other crack young (aged 1:24) spellers, the pick of some 5,000,000 school kids from all over the U.S. And for the first time in Bee history, the boys outnumbered the girls, 34 to 29.

Most of the first words were wieldy enough, at least to Melody: conductor, scientist, julep. Almost as fast as Pronouncer Benson S. Alleman rolled them off his 670-word list, they were shot back, letter-perfect, in Southern drawls, crisp New England accents or Midwestern twangs. Then one boy spelled ardent with

WINNER SACHKO Mother knew best.

trouble with lavender, ending with ar. Another victim spelled conscientious with a e instead of 1. Clyde W. Dawson, 13. of New Mexico, tacked an se to the end of incondescence, and in a real gone voice groaned: "Oh-oh, I goofed!"

As the new horrors (suzerainty, baccivorous, ichthyology) flew at her, Melody said a few silent prayers. Once she thought she was a goner: Does deciduous begin with des or dec? Haltingly, she guessed right. But the Bee took its toll: foundering on defilade, 13-year-old Cynthia Kertos of Cleveland wept.

Unlucky Round No. 13 started off ominously (mnemonic, bifurcation) but was the first perfect round of the day. The next round whittled down the boys' ranks by a whopping six. Melody spelled each word to herself, working up her confidence

as, one by one, the others fell by the way. I as in Cretinous. By Round No. 23, Melody was holding her ground with only two other girls. Then cretinous was spelled with an e, and there was only one obstacle left between her and the \$1,000 prize: plump, 13-year-old Sandra Owen of the Sugar Creek Township School at Justus, Ohio. Wilting under mounting pressure, Sandra took off her jacket for the final bout, "Aflatus," fired Pronouncer Alle-man, and explained its meaning (an inspiration), "A-f-" Sandra hesitated, then tried writing it out on the stage with her right toe—"f-l-a-t-o-u-s." Ping went the punch bell. Melody got that one right, but she still had one more to go. She began impassively: "C-o-n-d-o-" (pause), confidently rattled off the rest: "M-I-N-I-U-M." Delighted shrieks rent the auditorium as Pronouncer Alleman reached to congratulate the Bee's 29th champion.

Sitting in the second row, Natalle Sxcho beamed with satisfaction at her daughter's victory. And what would Melody do with the \$1.000 prize? Give 10% to her church, St. John the Baptist Ukrainan Catholic Church, put the balance away for a college decusion (the preference, University of Pittsburgh). Wily Said Melody: "Boys don't concentrate as much as girls."

#### Spanish Cutlets à la Mode

The brains in Spain stay mainly on the plain of honorable cheating in the universities. Cheating on exams, nearly universal there, becomes dishonorable only when the cheater gets caught. Few realized how great a premium this risk placed on student ingenuity, however, until last month, when waggish José Antonio Suárez, the students' cultural-activities boss at the University of Barcelona, organized a public exhibition of chuletas, A chuleta (literally, cutlet) is academic slang for a crib note or, by extension, any cribbing device. Opposed by the University of Barcelona's brass, Suárez went ahead on his own. He proposed anonymity and return of chuletas to all exhibitors.

A Work of Hondicraft. Divided into classical and modern sections, the show opened with 2g exhibits, drew hordes of admiring students and scores of professors who were torn by mixed emotions. In Suitare Jopinion, the modern section was a bit of a flop; "A chuleta, to be worthy, must bear the imprint of the student's personality and be a work of Spanish handicraft."

The classical section was the eyeopener; it proved a smash hit and carried the show for a month-long run. Some crib notes were submitted attached to all manner of haberdashery and footwear (usually pasted on insteps). But first prize went to a crib note running on tiny rollers, all concealed in a matchbox equipped with apertures for covert reading. Second prize:



EXAMINATION TIME IN BARCELONA
The brains in Spain stay mainly on the plain . . .

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Situation Normal, Emboldened by such an open airing of clever chuletas, some professors, far from trying to bury them, praised them. To Dr. José Maria Pi y Suñer, dean of the University of Barcelona's law school, a good chuleta is the mark of an alert student who has pored long and well over his lessons, Citing the exceptional case of a deaf student whose answers were perfect in an oral examination on canon law, Dean Suñer recalls that months later he learned that the lad's ears were as excellent as the grade he got. His hearing aid was actually a chuleta, a two-way phone with a wire running from the student to the back of the large classroom, where an accomplice. armed with a canon-law textbook, dictated flawless responses directly into the examinee's ear. Said Dr. Pi v Suñer: "If I had realized he was cheating at that time, I would have given him a double A. The fellow will go far!"

This week, all over Spain, most university students were busly cheating on their final exams. Reported a Madrid university professor serency: The chiefler situation is "normal." Agreeing, Barcelona's Joes Stairez explained: "Passing an exam on the honor system would make the honor system would make the cheat after being honor-bound not to? It's better to be supervised. Then it's our wits against theirs."

#### Report Card

The Federal Republic of Germany has established 60 special scholarships for U.S. graduate students in gratitude for U.S. postwar help. The scholarships, which include tuition and round-trip travel, may apply to any institution of higher education in West Germany or West Berlin. Prerequisite: a knowledge of German.

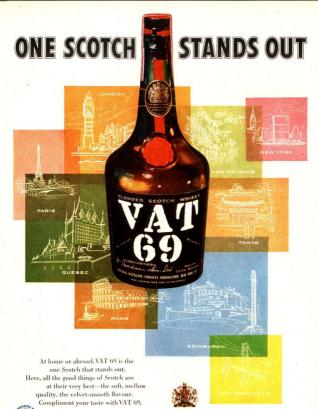
¶ After waiting 3½ months for their pay the 23 schoolteachers of Avoca, Pa. (pop. 4,000) went on strike, gave 568 students an unscheduled holiday.

an unscheduled holiday.

¶ In Detroit, Air Force Chief of Staff

General Nathan F. Twining suggested a method for meeting the critical shortage of high-school science and math teachers; Within the Air Force are thousands of technically trained men who could teach high-school science subjects . Naturally, this is a voluntary program both for the schools and for our men. We see this as one way to help until the current teacher shortage is remedied."

¶ Richard A. Kane, 22, a senior graduating this June from M.I.T., has set up an annual scholarship to be paid for from this own earnings. Next fall Kane starts work as a physics instructor at Detroit's Wayne University, will also be employed this summer at the General Motors Techniques of the property of the prope







# and in smoother



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#### SCIENCE

#### One Big Greenhouse

Since the start of the industrial revolution, mankind has been burning fossil fuel (coal, oil, etc.) and adding its carbon to the atmosphere as carbon dioxide. In 50 years or so this process, says Director Roger Revelle of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, may have a violent effect on the earth's climate.

Tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. The temperature of the earth's surface depends largely on two minor constituents of the atmosphere: water vapor and carbon dioxide. They are transparent to the short-wave energy (light and near infra-red) that comes from the sun, but opaque to most of the long-wave heat radiation that tries to return to space. This "greenhouse effect" traps heat and makes the earth's surface considerably warmer than it would be if the atmosphere had no water vapor or carbon dioxide in it. An increase in either constituent would make it warmer still. Warm eras in the geological past may have been caused by CO2 from volcanoes.

At present the atmosphere contains 2,35 trillion tons of carbon dioxide, existing in equilibrium with living plants and sea water (which tends to dissolve it). Up to 1860, man's fires added only about 500 million tons per year, and the atmosphere had no trouble in getting rid of this small amount. But each year more furnaces and engines poured CO2 into the atmosphere. In 1900, the amount was 3 billion tons. By 1950, it was 9 billion tons. By 2010, if present trends continue, 47 billion tons of carbon dioxide will enter the air each

This will be only 2% of the total carbon dioxide, but if it is more than can be dissolved by the oceans or absorbed by plants or minerals, the concentration of CO2 in the atmosphere will tend to increase. The greenhouse effect will be intensified. Some scientists believe that this is the cause of recent warming of the earth's climate. Dr. Revelle has his doubts.

Chain of Effects. In the future, if the blanket of CO2 produces a temperature rise of only one or two degrees, a chain of secondary effects may come into play. As the air gets warmer, sea water will get warmer too, and CO2 dissolved in it will return to the atmosphere. More water will evaporate from the warm ocean, and this will increase the greenhouse effect of the CO2. Each effect will reinforce the other, possibly raising the temperature enough to melt the icecaps of Antarctica and Greenland, which would flood the earth's coastal lands.

Dr. Revelle has not reached the stage of warning against this catastrophe, but he and other geophysicists intend to keep watching and recording. During the In-ternational Geophysical Year (1957-58). teams of scientists will take inventory of the earth's CO2 and observe how it shifts between air and sea. They will try to find out whether the CO2 blanket has been growing thicker, and what the effect has been. When all their data have been studied, they may be able to predict whether man's factory chimneys and auto exhausts will eventually cause salt water to flow in the streets of New York and London

#### The Burgeoning Earth

What can the world expect during the next century as its population increases and its resources diminish? Last week in Manhattan three Caltech experts, Geochemist Harrison Brown, Biologist James F. Bonner and Psychologist John R. Weir, who have been studying this problem as a team, were optimistic-with qualifications,

They agreed that the world's population, now 2,6 billion, will continue to increase, reaching about 6.5 billion in 100 tive look at the world's future food supply. He points out that if all the carbon produced on earth by land plants (16 billion tons a year) were in edible form, it would feed 46 times the present human population; the carbon from cultivated lands alone is ten times as much as is needed. A large part of it is inedible stems, leaves, etc., and another large part is wasted by domestic animals or consumed by insects and other pests, but Dr. Bonner believes that with effort more of it could be made available.

The U.S. is not likely to have much food trouble. Allowing for a reasonable improvement in agricultural methods, U.S. land can feed 400 million. The people will still eat well, but will not get quite as much meat. Most of the rest of the world will not fare as well, but Dr. Bonner believes that if all potentially arable land is cultivated intensively but still con-



CALTECH'S BONNER, BROWN & WEIR For food and fuel, rocks and sea-pigs.

years. Industrialism will spread to underdeveloped areas. Both these trends will put tremendous strain on supplies of mineral raw materials.

Mine the Rock, Fortunately, Dr. Brown says, ore deposits get bigger as they fall in grade, Clay, which is everywhere, is a low-grade aluminum ore, and sulphur can be extracted from plentiful calcium sulphate (gypsum). Even ordinary rocks can be processed for their minerals. One hundred tons of an average igneous rock. e.g., granite, contain eight tons of aluminum, five tons of iron, 1,200 lbs. of titanium, 180 lbs. of manganese, 70 lbs. of chromium, etc. Dr. Brown believes that the time may come when rock is refined into 20 or 30 products. Rock reserves will last indefinitely, and only energy will be needed to exploit them.

But what about energy? Some authorities believe that a world population of 3 billion living at the "American level" would exhaust accessible deposits of fossil fuel in 23 years. Atomic energy, however, is inexhaustible. After all rich uranium ores are gone, the same granite that is processed for metals will supply uranium and thorium for atomic energy. Each ton of average granite contains as much energy as 50 tons of coal.

Biologist Bonner took a hard, imagina-

ventionally, about 7.6 billion people can have a passable diet.

Water the Desert, Dr. Bonner does not think much of chemical synthesis of food or growing algae in nutrient solutions. Much more promising, he believes, is the irrigation of the world's deserts by freshened sea water. Such agriculture will be expensive, but it can be done if the need is great enough. Another potential resource is the ocean. Wild fish will never be a really large source of food, and the microscopic vegetation of the sea is too dilute for easy harvesting. But Dr. Bonner thinks that some algae-eating animal (a "sea-pig") may be domesticated or developed to graze on sea water as cattle graze on grass. His conclusion is that there is no practical limit to the amount of food that the world can produce.

Both Brown and Bonner qualify their optimism by pointing out the enormous amount of research, development and construction that must be invested in each new method of winning energy, minerals or food. To accomplish these things, says Psychologist Weir, the world will have to have peace, and free communication, I will also need more and better-trained scientists and engineers, for the future of the crowded earth will be determined by the quality of its technology.



#### The Whole Story of Pitching (See Cover)

Moved one day by intimations of mortality, that bibulous philosopher. W. C. Fields, looked back on his arid boyhood home and chose his modest alternative to death: "On the whole, I'd rather be in Philadelphia."

The 20th century's beneficiaries of William Penn's "Holy Experiment" in "Virtue, Liberty and Independence" might even share this sentiment. A sip of their chlorine-loaded tap water and they understand why Fields shunned the liquid all his life; a trip downtown and they know why he hated the city's narrow, crosshatched streets. A baseball park should be a place to get away from all this, but these days even a trip to Connie Mack Stadium is seldom a pleasure. The Philadelphia Phillies, now the only majorleague team in town, are stumbling through their 1956 schedule with all the grace of corporation lawvers cutting up at a church picnic.

Yet Philadelphia's tiny army of baseball fans can still look the world in the eye. The Phillies may not add up to much of a team, but for the moment it is more than enough that they boast the best pitcher in baseball. This season, as for many a long summer, Philadelphia's oftpunctured pride rides high on the strong right arm of a visiting Middle Westerner

named Robin Evan Roberts.

The muscular (6 ft. 1 in., 190 lbs.), 29-year-old fugitive from the chores on an Illinois farm is almost too good to be true. Ever since he came up to the Phillies in 1948 after two brief months in the bush leagues, he has plodded out to take his pitching turn with every-fourth-day regularity. Dedicated to the old-fashioned notion that he is getting paid for throwing the ball over the plate, and not for demonstrating some trick delivery or practicing some offbeat vaudeville act for the TV cameras, Roberts has performed his iob with an efficiency deadly to 1) opponents and 2) baseball records. In his third major-league season he won 20 games-a record no other Philly had even flirted with since the hard-drinking days of the late great Grover Cleveland Alexander. Now, six years later, he has yet to fall back below the 20-game mark, 0 No major-leaguer has done so well since the days (1925-33) of the Philadelphia Athletics' Lefty Grove.†

Aside from 1950, when he pitched the Phillies to the National League pennant, Roberts has been playing for a club that has never wound up better than third. But over the years he has started, finished and won more games than any

@ The total: 1948, won 7 and lost 9; 1949, 15 won and 15 lost; 1950, 20-11; 1951, 21-15; 1952,

+ Only a handful have ever won 20 or more games for more consecutive seasons; Christy Mathewson, 12; Walter Johnson, 10; Lefty Grove, 7: and (counting some 19th century seasons) Cy Young, 14.

ROBERTS PITCHING TO BRAVES' ADCOCK

other active major-league pitcher. And always, even losing, he has found the plate with such grim routine that in an astonishing total of 2,272 innings of big-league ball, he has been charged with only 500 walks (less than two a game), has made only 10 wild pitches, hit only 28

batters. He has thrown 1,179 strikeouts, Dismal & Decent. For a while, such heady success seemed too rich for Philadelphia's blood. The monumental indifference that was ultimately to run Connie Mack's old Athletics all the way to Kansas City was far from dissolved by Roberts' effortless and somehow unexciting pitching. And if winning ball games was not enough, off the field the young man was about as colorful as the third fellow from the end in the class picture. The few real fans in town felt like Huck Finn trying to warm up to the Widow Douglas: "It was rough . . . considering how dismal regular and decent the widow was in all her ways." Robin Roberts was an earnest young man interested only in giving the enemy its lumps, while the fans, as one of them explains it today, were looking for a player "who can give us lumps in the throat.

Unfortunately the rest of the team also cried out for color. There are men who still insist that Owner Bob Carpenter was desperately hoping to find some headline-catching shenanigans when he hired a private eye to shadow some of his players two years ago. At any rate Millionaire Sportsman Carpenter learned nothing that he has not known for years: all his money has yet to buy him a pol-

ished team.

Still, in the 1956 Phillies the nucleus is there. Behind the plate, craft Veteran Andy Seminick makes up in pure based savey what he lacks in hitting; Gramy Habburn and Del Emsterley, Christopher Habburn and Del Emsterley, Christopher and Del Emsterley, Christopher man's outfield. As for pitchers, though, unless Southpaw Curt Simmons gets back his "bonus baby" form and until the trade for the Cardinals' Harvey Haddis the Cardinals' Harvey Haddis' and the Phillies' only reliable performer.

The Philadelphia fans have learned to appreciate him, and now they understand what his opponents mean when they call Righthander Roberts an old-fashioned pitcher. He never bothers with fancy stuff but makes do with what he has: a dinky curve, a sneaky but unspectacular fast ball, and a frustrating change of pace. He offers no single dramatic talent-he has no counterpart of Carl Hubbell's spectacular screwball, Walter Johnson's terrifying fast ball, Bobby Feller's strikeout touch. Pitch for pitch, many of his contemporaries have what the trade calls "more stuff," pitches that are harder, faster, or trickier. But better than any of them now on the mound, Robin Roberts can put the ball where he wants. There is one precious-diamond word for him-

Ball on Ice. In this era of short fences and hopped-up baseballs, Roberts' achievements are not easily come by. Managers flash their signals from the bench and teammates bawl their encouragement. But pitching is a loner's art. Once a man places his forefoot on the white rubber slab and takes aim at the plate 60 ft. 6 in. away, he is on his own. Only his craft and strength can whip the ball safely past the waiting batter.

Time was when pitchers got a better break. Before Bake Buth utaguit club owners that home runs and high-hitting games mean cash customers, the game was played with a dead ball. Often when a home they used a "Ferigerator" ball, carefully chilled in the clubhouse icebox to make it even deader. There was no rule against spitballs, so with a cud of chewing tobacco or a wolf of slippery elm, a clever bacco or a wolf of slippery per all afteermoon. After roughing ubopping all afteermoon. After roughing used to ship the other side ball, pitchers used to shine the other side

Play It Mean. Today occasional pitchers may still get away with an occasional outlawed spitter, but that dangerous pitch has all but vanished. Just about the only survival from baseball's rowdy youth is the "accidental" beanball, the close pitch that keeps a batter honest by forcing him back from the plate, that keeps him from taking a toe-hold and getting set to powder the ball. If the Phillies' Coach Whitlow Wyatt, who learned his baseball manners as one of Leo Durocher's Dodgers. had his way, Philly pitchers would put the brush-back pitch to constant use, "I think you ought to play it mean," says Whit, "like Durocher did. They ought to hate you on the field." Pitcher Roberts does not fill Coach Wyatt's prescription. "He won't knock down a batter.' complains the coach. "Says it don't do him any good, doesn't help him any. Well, it sure



ROBERTS SLIDING HOME WITH TYING RUN Low and away or high and tight with the curve below the belt.

on a part of their uniform heavily dosed with paraffin. Thus treated, the ball would really dance.

Unlike modern games, where dozens of new balls are used in nine innings, the games of the memorable days of Cy Young and Rube Waddell, Rube Marquard and Jeff Tesreau and Ed Cicotte used the same ball inning after inning. Batters pounded it until it was brown and hard to see, pitchers doctored its horsehide; everything was stacked against the hitter (everything, that is, except for the occasional inspirations of such oldtimers as the pre-World War I Phillies' Otto Knabe and Mike Doolan, who once broke up a game with the Giants by swabbing the ball with capsicum salve, an irritant that sent Spitballer Jeff Tesreau to the showers with painfully swollen lips after only three innings).

helped me. Hell, if it was my own brother, I'd knock him down as soon as I would anyone else. It's my meat and bread he's trying to take away."

nea trying to tase away.

In a trying to tase away.

In a trying to tase away.

In a trying to tase away to take the great Walter Johnson of the lackuster Washington Senators. The "Big Train" was a self-confident competitor who occasionally went so far as to serve up fat ones to hitters suffering from nerve-racking shumps. But throwing at a batter was unthinkable. Johnson never even waited for unique to the summaries to discard scutfed balls; as soon as easy one he toseed it aside, for fear will and injure the man at the olate.

Even an intentional walk is alien to Robin Roberts' kind of pitching. He plays the percentages, counts on his control to put the ball where the batter can hit it,



PHILADELPHIA'S GROVER ALEXANDER
Out of the icebox.

but not safely. "Take a .333 hitter," says the Phillies' Coach Wally Moses. "Well, he's only going to get a hit once out of three times. Take Willie Mays: he comes up about 500 times a season, and he hits 50 homers. Hell, that's only one in ten. It'd be silly to walk him. Well, Roberts fagures those are pretty good odds."

The odds would be even better if Roberts were willing to throw a few close ones to keep hitters loose. But his opponents know that he won't, so they occasionally scrounge off him. They step into the batter's box with complete confidence that he will put the ball near the plate ("The inclination is just to say 'Strike! Strike! Strike!" says Umpire Jocko Conlon. "He's so close you gotta watch him like an eagle.") If the hitters happen to be hot, they can dig in and hammer him unmercifully. This refusal to throw anywhere but over the plate has earned him at least one unenviable record: last year he allowed 41 home runs, a major-league mark,

Dainty Switch. A calm man, Roberts recovers quickly from even the most awesome shellfire. This season, after winning his first three games, he was beaten in the next three, knocked out of the box twice. Another pitcher might have wondered whether that inevitable slide down had begun. Not Roberts. One night last week, with his cool and easy motion on the mound and his reckless behavior on the base paths, he beat the league-leading Milwaukee Braves almost singlehanded. 2-1. He struck out ten men, allowed only eight hits, tore home from second on an eighth-inning infield single, slid head first into big Del Crandall at the plate, jarred the catcher loose from the ball and scored the run that tied up the game. When Roberts took his turn again, four days later, the red-hot sluggers of the Cincinnati Redlegs sighted in on his polite pitching and beat him handily, 5-1. There was never a sign of wildness; it was just one of the days when the percentages ran against him.

Such hell-bent base running-something of a rarity among pampered pitchers who figure that their only work waits for them on the mound-is typical of Roberts' attitude toward baseball. He loves every minute of the game. He is a betterthan-average fielder, can knock down the line drives that whistle back from the batter's box moves fast and surely to field bunts. Despite his dainty, mincing style at the plate, he is a competent (.250) switch-hitter. "I'm happy as can be out there," he says. "I enjoy all of it-fielding and swinging at bat and all that stuff. If you enjoy baseball and are out there playing when you're a kid, you can become all-round. He Could've Done Worse, Robin Rob-

erts began the rounding-off process early. By the time he was seven he was nourishing a well-developed dislike for his allotted chores on the Roberts farm near Spring-field, Ill.; everything came second to learning how to play games—baskethall, baseball, anything at all. "He never had a ball out of his hand," his mother Sarah ball out of his hand," his mother Sarah proud Welsh father Tom. "He could've done a lot worst."

But at the time young Robin's goldbricking held less appeal to a man who had come up the hard way from the backbreaking labor and pocket-pinching strikes of a Lancashire coal mine. Father Roberts recalls his barely controlled anger the day Robin deliberately broke a hoe to avoid work. The outraged father took a fly swatter to his son's well-padded bottom ("It don't hurt your hand and it don't mark the kid"). But Robin went right on playing. When he couldn't talk one of his three brothers into playing catch, he would prop an old mattress against the garage door and fire away for hours at a hole in the middle. All the while, the braving porch radio kept him up to date on Chicago Cubs ball games. "If people knew what I thought about pitching, says Roberts now, "they'd think I was nuts. They make it so complicated, They're always saying I studied control from the time I was a little kid. That's silly. It's just that it's tough to play catch when nobody's around. I threw to that mattress for fun. I never thought

Impartially athletic, Robin switched to baskethall with the season. When his mother would try to get him to do some work around the place, he would put her off: "Naw, Mom. I'm a ballplayer. You just wait till 1 get into the major leagues. Then I'll build you a house." Even Tom Roberts came to respect his son's determination. "You just had to go along." he says today. "He wouldn't do unthin' else."

about control at all. It just never entered

my mind that the purpose of pitching

wasn't to get the ball over the plate.

Will to Win. On the way to bigger things, Robin stopped off at Springfield and Lanphier High Schools, where he pitched and played third, was a competent end on the football team and a promising shotputter. When he went to Michigan State in the fall of 1944, he was good enough to earn a basketball scholarship the next year. (He majored in physical education, graduated in 1948 with a B.S. degree.)

with a B.S. degree.)

When Roberts tried out for the State
baseball team, his hitting was too weak for

an infielder, so he asked Coach John Kobs for a chance to pitch, "I liked his motion," says Kobs. "He threw it someplace around where the catcher held his glove, and that made sense."

that made sense."

An unspectacular success as a college pitcher, Roberts got his big break when the University of Michigan's baseball coach Ray Fisher took him to New England in the summer of 1946 to play in the old Northern League, Roberts balked often out of sheer awkwardness, fell down fielding bunts, was so eager he threw

before he got the catcher's sign. But Fisher saw things worth working on—a tireless arm, an indomitable will to win. An ex-major-leaguer (with the New York Yankees and Cincinnati), Fisher put the finishing touches on the boy.

Fisher did so well that by the end of his second season in New England, Roberts had excited the scouts of half a dozen big-league clubs. The St. Louis Browns offered him \$225 a month to play Class B ball. A few days later the Phillies offered him \$10,000. Roberts sizered, a state of the Phillies raised the ante to \$15,000, then to \$15,000. Roberts sizered, "I would've signed for \$2,000. He admits they got up to \$5,2000. I knew I was point to be able to buy a pretty good house for Mom, so I said yes. She really got a belt out of that house."

"They Won't Tell Me Anything." Now, nine successful years away from those awkward summers in Vermont, Robin Roberts still turns for help to the man who polished him up for the Phillies. Last fall Roberts surprised his old coach by



Washington's Walter Johnson
On with the dance.



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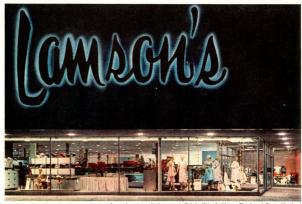
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# OWENS FORD

stopping off in Ann Arbor and asking permission to work out with the Michigan pitchers, Puzzled, Fisher said, "Surre." He watched Roberts throw a few. Fisher saw right away that the familiar three-quarters arm delivery; Roberts was unconsciously favoring a sore arm. Fisher walked over. "Robby," he said, "you've changed your delivery, haven't you?" Roberts smilled with reliel. "That's what I wanted to know, in Fabiliary to the said, "You know, in Philadeline and the work of the said. "You know, in Philadeline and the work of the

Roberts' first season with the Phillies earned him an unexciting record (seven won, nine lost), but it also earned him the confidence of his manager and teammates. And it convinced him that he had been right all along; baseball was all he wanted out of life. The small kid who had cried over lost basketball games took naturally to the habits of grown men who lent, after a defeat on the diamond, Like all baseballers before and since Ring Lardner's busher, he learned the tired routine for killing time on the road, "the one bad thing about baseball," says he. He went to every movie in town ("I don't care what's playing; I like 'em all"), slept for long hours, read the sports pages, stared blankly out of bus and train windows, sat slack-jawed in hotel lobbies

Something Besides Boseboll, By the time he got home that fall, Robin had begun to suspect that there might be something else besides playing hall. He asked his sister Nora if she knew any girls he might ask for a date. Nora fixed him fresh from the University of Wisconsin ca. Tresh from the University of Wisconsin ca. Mary had never seen a bis-league game; Robin could talk only about baseball. So the happy couple went to the movies, where conversation is sometimes helpful along," says Robin. Little more than a year later they were married.

Today the Robin Robertses live on Robin Hood Road in the Philadelphia suburb of Meadowbrook with their two children (Robin Jr., 5, and Danny, 2) and a 34-year-old Welsh corgi presented to Robin by an upstate New York fan. Mary Ann, who dutifully goes to Connie Mack Stadium when Robin is pitching a home game and turns on radio or TV when he performs on the road, still makes no pretense of being a baseball buff. She admits to knowing precious little about how the other players are doing, is sure only that so far, this season has been all slump for the Phillies. "I don't even bother to check the standings," says Mary Roberts.

A Tremendous Difference. Roberts professes to be unconcerned with the fact that he is using up his career pitching for a losing club. "Getting traded or staying isn't a deep ingrained thing with me," he says. "This club always could potentially win the pennant. Especially when I pitch, it isn't a fourth-place club. Usually they get the runs for me."

Last year, in fact, from the All-Star



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game to Labor Day, the Phillies were perhaps the best in the National League. Then Third Baseman Willie ("Puddinhead") Jones was hurt, First Baseman Stan Lopata was beaned, and the team faltered, "You look back on a season," says Roberts, "and you see two or three games, here and there, that if you'd won might have made the difference."

Mild-mannered Manager Mayo Smith agrees. "If we had another like Roberts," says Smith, "it would make a tremendous difference. I agree with Connie Mack that pitching is 70% of the game. If you have it, you re always in the game. Even if you haven't the power hitting, as we haven't, you can work things like the sacrifice, the stolen base and the hit-and-run."

Below the Belt. Smith and the Phillies' management are sure that in Roberts they own baseball's biggest bargain. Even in front of a losing team he wins so often



THE ROBERTSES AT HOME\*
Keep it simple and you'll get along.

that he more than earns his salary (about \$60,000, including income from endorsements)—and incidentally disprôves Indiana Humorist Kin Hubbard's snide crack: "Knowin' all about baseball is just about as profitable as bein' a good whittler."

as protitable as bein' a good whittler. To Roberts' slowly growing collection of hot fans, his own success seems adebelief: that pitching is essentially a simple art. "Anything is simple to an artist," sorts Umpire Larry Gotz. "For the rest of us," echoes Outfielder Ashburn, "there must be more, or everybody would but acco and win 20 games a year." But Robin than this: "They been given medit for stuff I don't do. I don't even divide people into the tough and easy, It's never

With wife Mary Ann and sons Danny (2) and Robin Jr. (5).

# BIRD'S EYE VIEW... of growth!

All America is growing. By 1970, the nation's population will near the 200 million mark. New families will build new homes, new industries will erect new factories, new communities will need new schools and churches and roads.

Vast quantities of cement—a material that is playing an increasingly important role in new construction—will be required to make this growth possible. To meet this challenge of growth, the entire cement industry continues to expand.

Since 1946, the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, for example, has invested \$92,000,000 to expand production facilities . . . and is currently spending \$80,000 per day to further increase the supply of Lehigh Cements.

Part of Lehigh's 1956 construction program is now nearing completion at its Bunnell, Fla. plant shown below. With a capital investment of \$100,000 per worker, this is one of the most modern and efficient cement plants in the United States.

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SHULTON New York . Toronto

the same. With Willie Mays, for example, I don't put on anything special. I just try to mix up the pitches on him. I can't pinpoint what I pitch. I pitch the same to everybody—low and away, or high and tight.

"You don't have to make a fantastic proposition out of anybody. I live and pitch by a few basic rules. You don't have to make a big study of batters beforehand, When I have good stuff I throw four fast balls out of five pitches. You can basically confuse yourself by typing each hitter or worrying too much about righthanders and lefthanders. I don't have any social trouble with lefthanders."

If he has any trouble at all, says Roberts, it is his shallow curve. 'Tha ilways hoping I can improve that curve. I must have changed that curve nine or ten times. I'll see Maglie throw and say, 'Gee, it'd be nice to have that curve.' But if I try to throw it that way, it hurts my arm. Mainly I try to count on a good fast ball that moves.

"Anyway, when you take up a hitter in a clubhouse meeting, no matter what his weakness is, it's going to end up low and away or high and tight, and the curve ball must be thrown below the belt. That's the whole story of pitching.

"It don't do me a bit of good to tell people this. I try to tell people and they just won't believe me. They want to believe you have everyone taped and baseball is like mathematics or something. But I'm telling the truth. It's like I say, keep your life and your pitching real simple and you'll get along."

#### Scoreboard

¶ For most of four rounds in Los Angeles' Wrigley Field, Bobo Olson draped himself all over Middleweight Champion Sugar Ray Robinson, but eventually he made the big mistake: for a split second he uncovered his teacup jaw. One lethal left hook and Bobo was a has-been, Sugar Ray, 36, still champ.

The Kentucky Derby Winner Needles was closing fast down the short stretch of Maryland's Pimilico race track, but Calumet Farm's Fabius had enough left to hold off the favorite. When the furlongs faded out, Fabius was winner of the \$132.800 Preakness by a length and three-ouarters.

d Charging into a mild (3 m.p.h.) head wind, Duke's fleet-footed, redheaded Blue Devil, David Sime (Tink, May 21), ran the 100-yd. dash in a world-record-tying 0:00,3 at the Carolina A.A.U. meet in Raleigh, N.C.

¶ Paced smartly by veteran Jockey Eddie Anone, Leslie Combs's Nashua romped to an easy two-length victory in the Camden (N.J.) Handicap, won \$22,750 and boosted his earnings to a world's record \$1,100,365, just \$14,605 more than Citation put away before he retired in 1931. ¶ In an exhibition of the muscular art of ¶ In an exhibition of the muscular art of

¶ In an exhibition of the muscular art of hammer throwing, Boston University Senior Cliff Blair practically guaranteed himself a trip to the Olympics by flinging the 16-lb. ball 211 ft. 3 in. to break the world's record.



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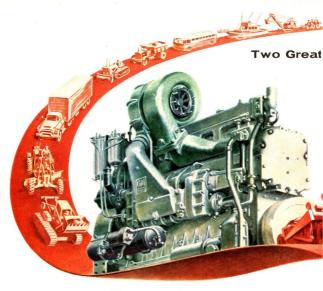
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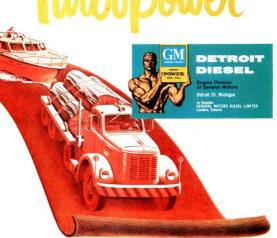
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#### THE PRESS

#### Renewed Crusade

The roomful of reporters and photographers burst into applause at a Manhattan hospital last week as syndicated Labor Columbia Vettor Riese entered. Labor Columbia Vettor Riese entered. Labor Columbia Vettor Riese entered. Columbia Labor Lab

He thanked his doctors for repairing his facial burns. "Take a look at my face," he said. "Nearly perfect, isn't it?" Except for the cyp rads, a reddin patch on tace of the attack, "And to think that acid bleached the sidewalk," he said. The familiar Riesel mustache was missing, he explained, only for surgical convenience. Actually, he added, "acid makes the hair restorer and sell it to bald nevsanement."

Rissel's banter gave way to a firstclenched plea for a congressional investigation of molsters in organized labor, and particles of molsters in organized labor, and have no sensitivity about being blind," he said. "They haven't scared me. 1 can't see, but that doesn't mean I can't write the same kind of copy." In writing it, he can will learn Braille "or anything cles that will help me." Riesel said that he would leave the hospital this week—still with a police bodyguard—and go back to "the me out for six weeks—but that's all."



COLUMNIST RIESEL Back to the typewriter.

#### The Catholic Press

Newsmen who serve the biggest specialized press in the U.S. gathered in Dallas last week, and most of them turned out the back suits. But the back suits was the back suits of the suits of

Once scorned among Catholics themselves as "dreary diocesan drivel." the U.S. Catholic press has grown in variety, liveliness and readability. Many Catholic papers draw enough advertising to turn a steady profit; where they do not, the church pays their deficits. The press still suffers widely from what Bishop Dwver called "a good deal of pious incompetence." But the intellectual weeklies-the liberal lay Commonweal and the Jesuitedited America, etc .- come up to any secular standard; the layman-edited monthly Jubilee is a tasteful slick picture magazine, and an infusion of trained lay journalists has given many of the diocesan papers both professional polish and a telling effect in their communities. Last week the association honored New Jersey's weekly Advocate (circ. o6.881) for a crusade against firms operating on Sunday that cost the paper \$45,000 in canceled ads, but succeeded in getting the legislature to ban Sunday used-car sales. Another prizewinner: Cleveland's Catholic Universe Bulletin (circ. 90,795), which campaigned successfully for the ouster of a Communist labor group from local industries.

What Is "Official"? As it moves ever higher by secular standards, the Catholic press faces much the same problems as the rest of the U.S. press. But one is unique: the widespread confusion over whether the Catholic press, on such problems as U.S. foreign policy, immigration or "right to work" legislation, speaks with the voice of the church and follows a "Catholic line." What confounds the confusion is the "official" label in the masthead of virtually all the 104 diocesan weeklies. Unlike secular editors who wistfully hope that readers may take their editorial views as gospel, many a thoughtful Catholic editor wishes that readers would not.

The "official" status of Catholic papers confuses not only non-Catholics but many of the faithful themselves. In the view of Catholic critics, some hotly partisan Catholic papers, e.g., Brooklyn's right-wing Tablet (circ. 119,893), seem content to let readers believe—as many do—that editorial tributes to Joe McCarthy and Senator Ienner of Indiana are church-inspired.

From the standpoint of the church, nothing in the Catholic press is official



EDITOR BOSLER Out of the shell.

except the quoted pronouncements of its herarchy. "A Catholic paper," editorial-ized America recently, "is not a little tender to the control of the control

of fairness and courtesy. The Farthest Poles. One experienced observer of the controversy is the Catholic Press Association's outgoing pres'dent, Charles McNeill of Dayton, Ohio, general manager of a firm publishing Catholic children's magazines, "Diocesan newspapers have called Commonweal Communist," says he, "and some of the Jesuits have claimed that America has sold out to the Commies, I have been called brutal, blasphemous, unscrupulous and monstrous, for publicly defending the right of laymen to run magazines like Commonweal. Because of my job, they have even called me a perverter of the minds of Catholic children," At the farthest poles are Brooklyn's Tablet and Manhattan's radical-pacifist Catholic Worker, When she was asked where the two papers might come together, the Worker's Publisher Dorothy Day replied: "Only at the Lord's table," Items:

d When Osservatore della Domenica, a Catholic weekly published in Vatican City, ran an article attacking U.S. Protestants, sloppy reporting made it appear in many

Not to be confused with the Vatican's daily Osservatore Romano (circ. 30,000), which contains both official and unofficial views. The official Vatican organ, which runs only official texts, is the Acta Apostolicae Sedis.

#### Traditional ...

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#### TIMES HAVEN'T CHANGED

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In Traffic Courts-A Blot on American Justice, June McCall's sounds a challenge for a much needed reform. A revealing story every motorist should read before

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U.S. papers as a Vatican-inspired view. But Milwaukee's Catholic Herald Citizen (circ, 126,007)-which is just as official as the unofficial Osservatore-rapped the Italian article as "stupid, untruthful, uncharitable.

¶ Father Raymond T. Bosler, editor of the Indiana Catholic and Record (circ. 35,122), has backed the American Civil Liberties Union in a local fight against the American Legion, once attacked Spain's hard-bitten Cardinal Segura for his crackdown on Protestants. The paper's editorial was headed: THE CARDINAL CALLED THE COPS 400 YEARS TOO LATE. The only comment Editor Bosler got from Archbishop Paul C. Schulte: "I thought your headline was a little flippant.

¶ On the issue of desegregation, Catholic newspapers in Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina and Virginia have come out strongly in favor of the Supreme Court decision opening white schools to Negroes. But though papal teachings clearly point to this anti-discrimination position, the Catholic press in most of the deeper South has kept mum.

An editorial in the right-wing Our Sun-

day Visitor, published in Huntington, Indiana (national circ. 749,995), attacked world federalism. The liberal Davenport, Iowa Catholic Messenger, whose relatively small circulation (19,800) reaches 43 states, reprinted the editorial, and alongside, almost paragraph for paragraph, it ran excerpts from Pope Pius XII's statements in direct rebuttal.

Increasingly, Catholic papers try to keep their readers straight on what is official and what is not. The Boston Pilot, founded in 1820, the country's oldest Catholic paper, carries an official slug over such material as pastoral letters and directives from the archbishop. At the head of its editorial page, the Indiana Catholic and Record runs a line frequently heard in Catholic journalism: "The opinions expressed [here] represent a Catholic point of view-not necessarily THE Catholic

point of view." Within such limits, church leaders, e.g., Cardinals Stritch of Chicago and McIntyre of Los Angeles, have called for more controversy in the Catholic press on pub-lic issues of the day, Said Editor Bosler to his colleagues last week: "Even the most timid of Catholic editors these days is emboldened to poke his head out of his shell and to take a look around. And high time it is, too," Added the Rev. Thurston Davis, Editor of America: "Catholics, of course, think and judge alike on matters of faith and morality. But on all other matters, usually of a social, economic or cultural nature, in which the church has taken no authoritative position, she can be said not only to tolerate debate, but actually to encourage and urge it. The fact that we see eve to eve on the mysteries of the incarnation, the redemption and the divine trinity does not make it any easier-or, for that matter, even necessary-that we all nod our heads together when someone mentions the Bricker amendment, fluoridation of water, or

the merger of the C.I.O. and A.F.L.



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#### RELIGION

#### God & One

A Negro couple and their two children sat proudly among their white neighbors at regular Sunday services in Houston's Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church last week. The family of Luundryman Carl Williams were the first Negroes accepted as members of the congregation, and the pioneers in a revolution under way at Augustana Church.

The revolution began so quietly that the church's 400 members were hardly aware of it. "It is quite conceivable," said the Rev. Paul T. Seastrand in a report to the congregation two years ago, "that some of our Negro friends may Christian view of equality. "It is not my purpose to force on you my own convictions," he said, "but to endeavor to lead you into the word of God." Then he passed the word to a parish worker to invite two Nerro women to Sunday services.

Pastor Seastrand was bitterly criticated for his attitude, and some angry talk broke out at church meetings. There were adark rumors—half the congregation would leave; the church would not get financial support. To every protest, Pastor Seastron, and the support of the property of the



Houston's Pastor Seastrand & Negro Churchgoers
Faith makes the barriers disappear.

politicly ask if they may come into our church on Sunday morning to worship. Certainly Christian love has no answer but to kindly grant the request. "There were a few frowns and compressed lips, but the congregation showed no rancor. In Houston, no Negro had ever asked to join Augustana Church, even though it is perched on the edge of an expanding Negro district. Few parishinors seemed to feel that the pastor's words boded any real change.

came to church each Sunday, and several Negro children enrolled in the Sunday school. By last summer half of the 70 children in the church's vacation Bible school were Negroes.

Eighteen members left the church in protest against Pastor Seastrand's stand, but his methods have won over many of the congregation, and 5c additional whites the conference of the control of the control of the racial policy became known. Said a Texasborn deacon at a church meeting: "No one has had a more difficult job battling his problem than 1. But I thank God that I now not only recognize what is accept it."

Invitations to membership have been out for several months to any Negroes who want to join, but Carl Williams and his wife are the only ones so far to overcome their hesitation. "It is the happiest day of my life," said Mrs. Williams. "When you sense that faith and feel that

Christian fellowship, all barriers disappear." Now Augustana Church hopes to draw many Negro neighbors. "Some members of the congregation are still wrestling with prejudice," says Pastor Seastrand, "but they are winning."

In New Orleans last week, another for serregation got a fiery reminder that not all Southerners are willing to wrestle with their prejudices. An eight-foot, gasoline-soaked wooden cross was ignited before the residence of Roman Catholic Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel, who has called seregation "morally wrong and sintul", allowed his diocesan newspaper to talk of exommunication for Catholics to talk of exommunication for Catholics and the Catholics of the Catholics

#### Travelers at Home

The spiritual road to Canterbury is a meandering one, winding through far country to encompass a multitude of views. Those who travel it are widely diverse pilgrims who come to the Anglican Communion in search of widely diverse qualities. In Modern Counterbury Pitzirian (Morehouse-Contam), \$3,85, published from former Roman Catholics to former [Jews—tell why they became Anglicans, and describe what they discovered. Some of their views:

4 The Very Rev. James A. Pike, dean of New York's Cathedral of St. John the Divine, onetime Roman Catholic (and editor of Modern Canterbury Placisms): "We are Catholic in that we hold entire the Faith one for all delivered to the Saints' in unbroken continuity, in faith and in order, with the early Church... In the case of almost very companion of the local place of the continuity of the control of the control of the control of the local place of the control of the control ing it or doing it the earlier way . . We are 'old-fashiomed' Catholics.'

¶ John H. Hallowell of Duke University, political scientist, onetime agnostic: "Based upon the Bible, reason and tradition, the doctrinal position of the Anglican Church avoids both the intellectual obscurantism of 'Indundentalism' and the doctrinal laxity of 'Inberalism'. Although it missts upon no offerfirms the Christian faith as expressed in the Apostles' and Nicene Creeks.

¶ William H. Baar of the University of Chicago, Episcopal priest-teacher, onetime Lutheran: "The fact that the Anglican Church is right in the middle of the whole Christian tradition is the key to the Anglican way of looking at things... With Protestant, Roman and Orthodox Churchmen alike, Anglicans share the full

joy and the full sorrow at the picture of the Church as she has made her way through history. But we do not depend upon any age for our inspiration; we do not believe that at any time the essential message of the Church was ever totally obscured, and we look to the future with



The New York State Thruway curves gracefully across the Hudson River just north of New York City on the new 16,000-foot Tappan Zee Bridge.

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end of each section is fixed; the other slides freely on bearing plates.

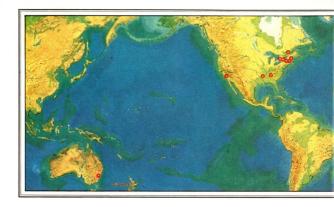
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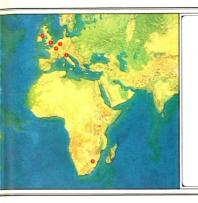


1951 — Isando. Union of South Africa. Located in the Transvaal near Johannesburg, and serving all Africa, this Norton plant produces a complete line of abrasive products. Thus Norton anticipates the needs of a continent that, industrially, is just awakening.



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as much veneration as others look to the past."

¶ Eduard Heimann of New Vork City, conomist, of Jewish parentage: "The Episcopal Church and her mother Church have been uniquely blessed in not having at their origin an overpowering religious genius of the Adquinas or Luther or Calvin types, Without their creativity the Episcopal Church would certainly not be what she is, but under their absolute claims she could never have developed her own sense of humility, moderation, and bus clearly is that electicism is not a constructive principle, much less a prophetic quality."

Q Enrico C. S. Molnar of Compton. Calif., Episcopal priest, one-time Methodsis: "To my mind our Communion most fully expresses the marks of being the 'extension of the Incarnation..." None of the Incarnation. There is not fully expressed the Incarnation of the Incarnat

#### Words & Works

¶ Some ministers' wives do not play their full part in parish life because they are prone to "creeping caution," wives of fledgling ministers were warned by the Rev. Theodore A. Gill, managing editor of the Christian Century. "You don't have to be glostly to be godly... Beware lest your piety get too drab and narrow."

¶ Roman Catholics in the U.S. and its territories (Alaska and Hawaii) now number 33.574,017, an increase of nearly 1.000.000 over last year and a rise of 37.5% in the Catholic population in the last ten years, announced the Official Catholic Directory for 1956.

¶ The Egyptian Ministry of Education warned Protestant and Roman Catholic mission schools that beginning next year they will be obliged to provide instruction in the Koran to Moslems in their schools, courses in Egyptian history, geography and civics to all their students. Penalty for refusal: confiscation.

¶ Eldeily people do not go to church as often as young people because they cannot afford the collection plate, reported Long Beach (Calif.) Sociologist George M. Logan after querying 3,000 clderly persons. "More than half reported attending church less frequently than they did and low income combined with social pressure for financial support of the churches have offset attendance.

¶ Roman Catholics "need not be afraid" of the Dead Sea Scrolls, said the Rev. Ernest Vogt, the Vatican's foremost expert on scripture studies. In Osservatore Romano Jesuit Vogt said that the manuscripts discovered so far give proof of "the substantial faithfulness of the sacred texts transmitted to us."



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The first change in 75 years! Cluster-Pak now gives sardines a multi-unit package. The easy-tostack six-can carton is earning floor and shelf space never before available.

The dynamic Cluster-Pak billboard carton gives Nepco Maine Sardines "grab-appeal" and cures the "blends" !

For more information on Cluster-Pak system for cans and multi-unit packaging of glass containers, write ATLANTA PAPER COMPANY Atlanta 2, Georgia.

Sales Offices: New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and 24 other cities.

\* Blends—definition: Blurring with competitive products on the shelf. atlanta cartons

# Ford to





#### Ford trucks cost less to buy...less to own:

Ford is America's lowest priced line of trucks. Compare Ford, model for model, with any other truck line and you'll find that, based on factory-suggested list prices, Ford has more models priced under competition than any other line.

But low initial cost is only one of the reasons why Fords cost less. Take resale value for instance. Any used truck dealer will tell you there's always a good market for a Ford Truck. That means a higher tradein allowance for you.

Operating costs? No other truck gives you the dependability of Ford's rugged chassis design, with the oil and gas economy of a modern Short Stroke engine. Only Ford gives you modern Short Stroke power in every engine in the line—V-8 or Six. And, no one else matches Ford's five billion miles of experience in the short-stroke engine field.

Ford Trucks cost less to maintain because they're built stronger to last longer. Independent life insurance experts certify that Ford Trucks last longer. And here are a few of the reasons why Ford Trucks really stand up:

1. Ford's modern Short Stroke en-

# ucks less!



#### LOW OPERATING COSTS

"Ford's Short Stroke engine design means big performance with low operating costs," says construction man Richard McKean, "If figure my new Ford Short Stroke V-8 gives an average of 17 miles per gallo. It's the sweetest running, most reliable engine I've ever had in any truck."



#### HIGH RESALE VALUE

"I can count on a higher price for my truck when I come to trading it in, because Ford has such a good reputation for long life," says Vincent J. Ferrara, partner in a general trucking concern. "I figure my trucks as a long-term investment. To pay off, I must have a truck I can count on for plenty of dependable service."



#### LONG LIFE "Some '51 and '52 Ford

tractors in our fleet have operated over 300,000 miles and are still running 300 to 400 miles per day," says Mr. George Hurley, president of a company operating a fleet of tankers, "Ford's materials have always been the best in their class—in fact much stronger than many higher priced tractors."





gine design means less piston travel . . . less wear.

- 2. Ford Pickups give you rugged construction features found in nother line of trucks. For instance, biggest brakes on any half-tonner . . Centrifugal design clutch for longer life . . . Rated capacity for front and rear axles combined is the highest in the half-ton field.
- In heavy-duty models, Ford offers you a combination of long-life

engine features found in no other line of trucks . . . stress-relieved cylinder heads for example, and sodium-cooled valves faced with tungsten-cobalt, that last up to five times longer because they run up to 225 degrees cooler. When you take everything into consideration...initialcost, resale value, operating and maintenance costs and the fact that Ford Trucks last longer, you'll agree Ford Trucks cost less. Before you buy any truck, get in touch with your Ford Dealer.

#### **FORD TRUCKS LAST LONGER**

Using latest registration data, life insurance experts prove Ford Trucks last langer!





RENOIR'S VALADON

#### Honors List

Honors of the week: ¶ To Yugoslav-born Ivan Mestrovic, 72. the Gold Medal for Sculpture, at the Joint Ceremonial of the National Institute and American Academy of Arts and Letters, as the leading U.S. sculptor of religious subjects.

I To Finnish-born Eero Saarinen, 45. the Grand Architectural Award, at the Boston Arts Festival, for his design of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology chape' (Time, June 29, 1953, et seq.), as "the strongest statement in terms of structure and space enclosure for its purpose . ensitivity to the use of materials and

detail follow-through."

ART

¶ To Italian-born Sculptor Harry Bertoia, 41, the Craftsmanship Medal, and to Muralist Hildreth Meiere, 63, the Fine Arts Medal, by the American Institute of Architects, meeting in Los Angeles,

#### Maria of Montmartre

Simply as one of Montmartre's favorite models of the 1880s and 1890s, the petite ex-trapeze artist named Marie-Clémentine Valadon would have remained a fascinating creature. Her striking features, intense blue eyes and mocking impudence attracted most of the painters of her youth, from Puvis de Chavannes to Renoir, Degas, Van Gogh and Toulouse-Lautrec, But because Marie-Clémentine gave birth to Maurice Utrillo, one of the century's most successful, eccentric and curiously talented painters, her fame as model and mother has largely obscured another passion she fiercely nourished: to be an artist in her own right. Last week Suzanne Valadon (as she

signed her work) was gaining posthumous recognition with her first solo show in the U.S. A collection of 60 prints and drawings at Manhattan's Peter H. Deitsch Gallery left little doubt that, within the narrow limits she set herself, she had succeeded brilliantly in creating what she wished, not "beautiful drawings designed to be framed, but good drawings, which capture a moment of life in movementall intensity

Model's Secret. Born the illegitimate daughter of a hard-working peasant woman, Suzanne Valadon was raised in the Paris streets like countless gamins, working as a seamstress, waitress, vegetable seller, and drawing for pleasure on the sidewalks with pieces of coal. Tradition has it that she first caught the eye of Painter Puvis de Chavannes when she delivered his laundry. Struck by her slim figure and natural grace, he made her the model for all the figures (both male and female) in his most celebrated painting. The Sacred Wood, Other assignments soon followed. Auguste Renoir used her as the



model for his contrasting pictures, Country Dance and City Dance, Toulouse-Lautrec's drawing of her, Gueule de Bois (The Hangover), so attracted Van Gogh that he wrote his brother, eagerly inquir-ing: "Has De Lautrec finished his picture of the woman leaning on her elbows on a little table in a café?

Renoir was the first to discover his model's secret. When Suzanne failed to show up for a sitting one day, Renoir went to her room. Finding her drawing a self-portrait in pastels. Renoir exclaimed in astonishment: "You, too?" Lautrec also praised her work, saw to it that she met the great, testy French master, Edgar Degas, who had seen her as an acrobat at Place Pigalle's Molier Circus before a bad fall finished her brief career. Degas in turn was delighted. Said he: "You are one of us." Recalled Suzanne, years later: "That day I had wings.

'That She-Devil." Neither the birth of an illegitimate son. Maurice. when Suzanne was 18, nor her subsequent tur-

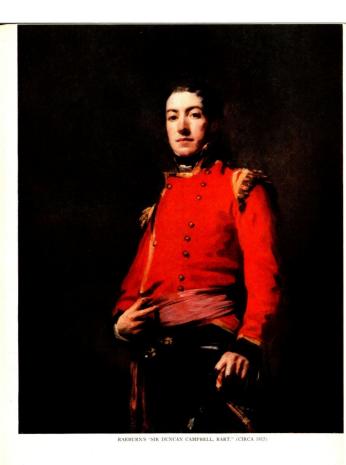
# Whose probable father was an insurance clerk and alcoholic Montmartre habitué named Boissy. Maurice did not acquire his surname Utrillo, given him by a friendly Spanish journalist. Miguel Utrillo, until he was eight,

#### SCOTLAND'S GREATEST

ONE day in the early 1800s, Sir Duncan Campbell, captain in H.M. Third Scots Fusilier Guards, donned his scarlet coat, carefully adjusted his black-and-white stock, tied on his red sash, buckled on his sword, and presented himself at Henry Raeburn's Edinburgh studio on York Place. As was his custom. Painter Raeburn squinted at his subject from under his heavy eyebrows, then boldly painted in Campbell's forehead, chin, nose and mouth directly on the canvas. Four or five visits later, the portrait (opposite) was done.

Young Campbell's portrait made him one of a distinguished company. Raeburn, an orphaned son of a Scottish millowner and largely self-taught in art, had developed his own technique of painting to the point where, in the eyes of the local aristocracy, he was Scotland's greatest artist and the equal of London's Romney. Lawrence and Gainsborough. A Highland chief, when entertaining him, gave the command: "Bonnets off to Sir Henry To his studio in a steady procession came such Raeburn." famed countrymen as Diarist James Boswell, Economist Adam Smith, Philosopher David Hume and Novelist Sir Walter Scott. With complete self-assurance Raeburn painted them all. In nearly 1,000 portraits he set down, with strong brush strokes and delicate modeling, the gallant, romantic air of the handsome, purposeful Scots of his day.

Best of all. Raeburn knew how to capture the air of robust hauteur then considered the proper mark for men of distinction. This is particularly true of his portrait of Sir Duncan Campbell, a dashing figure who, as a general's aide-de-camp, had three horses shot out from under him at the Peninsular battle of Talayera. In later years the young officer became a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the county of Argyll, in 1831 was created first baronet of Barcalvine and Glenure. There is little doubt that he liked his early portrait. It remained in the family for more than 100 years, was bought early this year by San Francisco Art Patrons Roscoe and Margaret Oakes and included in their most recent gift-eight oils now hanging in a new, oak-paneled room in San Francisco's De Young Museum.





#### New aluminum jalousies outwit the weather

These sturdy slats of aluminum are adjustable ... blocking hot sun in summer, reflecting warmth in spring and autumn. Simple design, plus aluminum's defiance of the weather, produces an inexpensive exciting addition to your home.

Nearly a million Americans are busy today fabricating products designed around aluminum's remarkable properties. Thousands of enterprising small businesses have grown into a great industry. And this industry depends today on increasing amounts of primary aluminum. From the smelters of the independent Canadian producer, Aluminium Limited, comes a steady supply of aluminum ingot to help fill these needs.

Now Aluminium Limited leads the way with the world's largest expansion program . . . aimed at turning out nearly a million tons of aluminum a year by '59.

This farsighted effort helps insure American factories a growing supply of raw material to meet ever-increasing consumer, industrial and defense requirements.

Aluminium Limited, Montreal: one of North America's great aluminum producers. In New York: Aluminium Limited, Inc., 620 Fifth Avenue.

For more of the good things of life...

#### Aluminum from Canada

Aluminium Limited's gigantic underground turbines at Kemano tap the latent hydropower of a reservoir the size of Connecticut to primary aluminum is important to thousands of America's factories.



bulent love affairs checked her career. Under Degas' tutelage, Suzanne improved her drawing and learned the technique of dry-point etching. She did most of her drawing at home, finding her ideal subjects in the figures of maids, charwomen and women friends whom she sketched usually bathing. Degas, astonished at her natural talent, hung her work in his din-



VALADON'S "FAMILY PORTRAIT" Three were damned

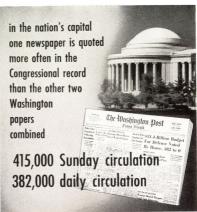
ing room, once chided her: "That shedevil of a Maria, what talent she has . . . Why do you show me nothing more?

Marriage to a well-to-do lawyer gave Suzanne her first taste of luxury. When the marriage broke up, she took as her lover (and later husband) the painter André Utter, 21 years her junior and the drinking companion of her tosspot son, and moved in her aging mother. In her Family Portrait (see cut), painted in a flat style she learned from Gauguin's oils, she left a record of one of the most scandalizing and yet financially successful

Mad Decade. Utter turned business manager and made Utrillo's work, done between drinking bouts and trips to the sanitarium, what Utter rightly called "The greatest commercial operation of the century." With the francs rolling in, the "Trinité Maudite" (Damned Trinity) set off on a decade's mad spending spree. Suzanne fed filet mignon to her dogs, canned sardines to her cats, hired a taxi to wait outside the house by the day, finally bought her own limousine and hired a white-uniformed chauffeur. When her new astrakhan coat seemed too heavy. she threw it on the floor for the dogs.

Such wild extravagance came to an end with the Depression '30s. By the time Utrillo married in 1935, Suzanne had become a hunched figure of an old woman. But on her 70th birthday, three years before she died in 1938, Suzanne still had her old spirit. Her toast at her own party was a rousing "vive l'amour!

\* Utter, Valadon, Utrillo and grandmother.





transportation for this progressive New England firm which numbers four pilots among its top

"Our business has recently expanded in the South where distances between textile plants are great," says Mr. Derby, "and we find our Tri-Pacer invaluable there. The Tri-Pacer is the lowest-priced plane that will do our work, and it does it well

"Personally, I also own a Piper Super Cub sea plane, which I use almost entirely for pleasure.

Exclusive simplified controls, tricycle gear for nearly automatic landings plus Piper's "Learn as You Travel" plan make the Tri-Pacer simple, practical profitable for you to fly. Only \$7295 See your Piper dealer today or write:

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Photography moved in, and...

#### Out went the Doubts about Payroll



A motion picture camera, adapted for single shots with "strobe" flash, snaps thousands of readings on a roll of film.

With some 2000 counters on their looms, the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills faced the task of fast and accurate readings. Camera and film do the job in a fraction of former time and provide a conclusive record.

At Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, employees are paid according to "hank clock" reading on frames, and "pick clock" reading on their looms. It used to take 24 man-hours daily to read those meters. And there was always the chance of human error that could not be confirmed or denied later.

So photography was put to work. Now the click of a camera gets an accurate permanent record.



#### ... and here are 16 basic places where Photography can work for you

—5 minutes with this check list can be the soundest business move you've made this year

☐ Management — Progress photos, Stockholder reports, Record preservation, Information distribution, Control and Organization charts

☐ Administration—File debulking, Purchase schedule, Office layout, Interior decoration, Form printing

☐ Public Relations - News releases, Institutional, Community relations, Public service

☐ Personnel—Identification photos, Job description, Orientation, Payroll records, Employee person, John March 1988 | Payroll records | Payroll |

tion, Orientation, Payroll records, Employee personnel records, House organs, Health records, Bulletins

Training and Safety—Safety campaigns,

☐ Training and Safety—Safety campaigns, Teaching, Reports, Fire prevention

Engineering — Drawings, Specification sheets,
 Drawing protection, Pilot radiography

□ Production—Time study, Work methods, Legible drawings, Schedules, Process records

□ Product Design & Development—Styling, Consumer testing, Motion studies, Stress analysis, Performance studies

□ Advertising — Advertisements, Booklets, Displays, Dealer promotion, Television

☐ Service — Manuals, Parts lists, Installation photos, Training helps, Records

☐ Research—Reports, Flow studies, Process charts, Library, Photomicrography, electron-micrography, ex-ray diffraction, high-speed motion pictures, etc. ☐ Testing & Quality Control—Test set-ups, Reports, Standards library, Radiography, Instrument recording

☐ Warehousing & Distribution — Inventory control, Damage records, Waybill duplicates, Flow layouts, Packing & loading records

☐ Purchasing—Schedules, Duplicate engineering prints, Specifications, Component selection, Source information

□ Sales−Portfolios, Dealer helps, Sales talks, Price & delivery information

☐ Plant Engineering & Maintenance—Plant layout, Repair proposals, Piping & Wiring installations, Progressive maintenance, Record debulking

#### Arithmetic

No more doubts—no room for suspicion—everyone happier. And "reading time" has dropped twothirds. What's more, this gives Fulton a daily loomby-loom check on the efficiency of its machines. Building employee morale, checking efficiency.

saving time and money are just samples of what photography is doing for business and industry today. Even the list at the right gives only an idea.

Photography holds opportunities for you, too no matter what the size of your business. It can help you with product design, improved production, greater sales and easier office routine. Check the list at the right and see.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester 4, N. Y.



These books show how photography is

being used today.

Photography in Marketing

Photography in Administration Photography in Engineering Photography in Plant Operation They are free. Write for the ones you want.

Kodak

#### BUSINESS

#### STATE OF BUSINESS

The Watchword: Caution

"The present mood of business is caution. There's been a slow climb to a very comfortable plateau on which businessmen make money and wage-earners have plenty to spend. The climb is over. The national economy could take plenty of lumps and remain where it is." Thus Harry Stoll, president of Chicago's Mandel Brothers department store, last week summed up the mood of many businessmen. Despite the slump in auto sales. tight money and sagging farm income, the nation's economy was actually holding up fine. Industrial production steadied at 142, only two points off December's peak. But caution was the watchword.

The need for it was underlined by the soft spots in the nation's business, and the blame for them fell on the Federal Reserve Board's tight-money policy. In Washington, Joseph B. Haverstick, president of the National Association of Home Builders, noted that the mortgage squeeze had caused a 20% drop in April housing starts. The trend is still sharply downward," ne said. "Unless there is some innetidative to the start of the start

General Motors President Harlow Cur-

General Motors President Harinov Unitice demanded that the FRB case credit. Curtice cut his 6,500,000 forecast of auto production to 5,800,000 blamed the drop on tight money, Said he: "I still believe the Federal Reserve Board's policy is not warranted and should be reversed, and promptly."

Treasury Secretary George Humphrey.

who had privately opposed the boost in discount rates, now publicly said that it was unnecessary and that "natural conditions" would have checked any trend

toward inflation.

No Time for Margin. At the semiannual meeting of the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council, the nation's top industrialists worried that tight money might force cutbacks in industry's expansion plans. Said Scripto's President James V. Carmichael: ("There's no question the tightening of credit has put a slight damper on our long-range planning. Department Store (Daniels & Fisher) President Joe Ross worried that the money shortage might cut back on Denver's "tremendous growth." Com-plained Ross: "The cost of expansion is prohibitive because of the money rates.' But few businessmen had been forced to alter building and modernization plans. Actually, the elimination of marginal industrial expansion had been one of FRB's chief aims. With 1956 capital expenditures running 30% ahead of last year's rate, much expansion could be postponed without damage to the economy.

No Cause for Tears. Despite Harlow Curtice's complaints, most auto dealers were not adversely affected by the tight



Home Builder Haverstick For credit.

money. One of Michigan's biggest dealers estimated that three out of every five loan applications were being turned down, but good credit risks had little trouble. Most dealers blamed last year's mammoth prodealers blamed last year's mammoth protude silves that the second of the second the silves that the second property of the Ellis Brooks, a big Chevrolt dealer: "Everybody cries a little bit, even with a loaf of bread under his arm."

And not even everybody was crying. Predicted Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s Board Chairman T. V. House; "There is a likelihood of some drop in the third quarter,



STEELWORKERS' McDonald For cosh.

due to a slower rate of inventory buying, but the expectation is that the fourth quarter will regain today's level in volume. If there is an increase in price, the value of total production will be above the current high level."

Guaranteed Annual Argument

The United Steelworkers of America Lat week opened what U.S. Steel Corp. Chairman Roger M. Blough called "our guaranteed annual argument." The 1-250-000-member union, whose two-year contacts with the industry start expiring June 20, will submit a list of 22 demands when new contract negotiations start next week in Pittsburgh's William Penn Hotel. Among the proposals:

¶ Premium pay for Saturday and Sunday by some 36% of the industry's work force (average wage: \$2.45 an hour).
¶ Supplementary unemployment benefits, similar to the United Auto Workers' Guaranteed Annual Wage. to compensate

laid-off workers for as long as 52 weeks.

¶ A "substantial" wage increase, based on the industry's "profitability."

¶ Employer-paid insurance and pension plans, improved vacation and holiday benefits, a union shop and 15 lesser demands covering additional benefits.

Altogether, the industry estimated, the package that Steelworkers' President David J. McDonald will present could cost as much as 60¢ an hour for every worker, increase the average cost of \$120-a-ton finished steel upwards of \$12 a ton. But steelmen guessed that McDonald would settle for considerably less. At the top of the package is the demand for increased weekend pay, which alone could boost labor costs by 30¢ per man-hour. The Steelworkers' main objective is to put workers on a Monday-Friday week, though this would demand widespread reorganization of the industry. Iones & Laughlin Chairman Ben Moreell was hopeful last week that if "the union lets the industry work it out over a period of years, maybe it wouldn't be too bad."

Since both sides seemed to be anxious for a paceful settlement, few industry leaders expect a strike. Auto cutbacks have eased demand in the past month, taking some of the steam out of union claims that the industry will be operating at capacity for the foreseable future. Said a union official last week: "This one should be real good and real quick."

#### ATOMIC ENERGY

Coming of the Giants

Stomping into the office of Four Corners Uranium Co. in Grand Junction, Colo. last week, a dog-tired amateur prospector from Missouri tossed a bundle of papers to a vice president. "Tve hald: "he sid. "Here are my location certificates. They're all yours." As late as last winter, uranium claims sold for as much as \$1,500. But last week small operators were glad to

#### TIME CLOCK

get a few hundred dollars, and some were even turning their claims over to bigger companies for nothing but an agreement to do the assessment work (\$100 a year) needed to keep them.

Everywhere, small uranium outfits, even those with producing mines, were going out of business or struggling to stay alive. The troubles were symptomatic of the change coming over the U.S. uranium industry. Instead of a headlong scramble for a quick million, uranium has grown into a tough, mature business where the man are those big enough to find and mine are those big enough to find and with the control of the co

Last week, for the first time, the Atomic Energy Commission's Director of Raw Materials Jesse Johnson revealed exactly how big a business uranium has become. In testimony before a congressional subcommittee, Johnson reported that ore shipments from the four-state Colorado Plateau area (90% of U.S. total output) will hit 1.5 million tons worth \$46.5 million in fiscal 1056. He predicted that within two years Plateau production will increase to 2,500,000 tons annually. Said Johnson: "During the past two months. the AEC has received and is actively considering more proposals for processing mills than it did in any two-year period before." In 1955, the U.S. had only nine mills operating, with contracts for five new ones. As of last week, there were ten formal mill proposals before AEC, eight for new mills and two to expand existing plants.

The Awakening, But few marginal operators will share in the business. Of 1,000 uranium mines in the U.S., say Colorado uranium men, only a handful like Charles Steen's rich Mi Vida Mine are making money, have sewed up 0,0% of all production. Says Millionaire Steen we've known for a long time—that it's a damn hard job to find a good uranium mine. It isn't the boname that a lot of promoters led the public to believe. The crooked promoters and brokers killed their

own market.' Mining and exploration costs have gone up 51.6% between 1951 and 1955. At current prices, even big outfits run into serious cost problems. Estimates are that a 2,000-ton ore deposit becomes unprofitable at depths of 90 ft., that even a 10,000-ton deposit cannot be mined successfully below 240 ft. By 1960, say miners, costs will have climbed until exploration alone will cost \$13.92 per ton. The Four Corners Uranium Co., which grossed \$1,160,000 in 1955, spent \$716 .ooo to mine \$653,000 worth of ore, would have been deep in the red had it not made a big profit selling some of its leases and securities.

Capital from Oils. Despite the outlook, more and more big companies are going into uranium, either buying up the marginal operators or providing them enough PENNY STOCK ISSUES would be more tightly controlled by SEC under new rules proposed to Congress. Instead of merely making sellers of small (under \$300,000) stock issues liable to civil suit by investors, SEC would make everyone (including company officers and out of the control of the contr

CRUDE-OIL IMPORTS must be cut, warns ODM. With industry planning imports of 352,000 bbls. daily v. 287,000 maximum advised by Government, ODM has notified industry of its "real concern" about effects on domestic production, hints it may seek import curbs if industry persists.

INDIAN MINERAL LEASE, biggest ever signed in the U.S., is set between Navaio Indians and Delhirofits, Delhard Market Spill on Profits, Delhard Market Spill on gas and helium rights to 5,000,000 acres of Navajo land in the uranium-ich "Four Corners" area aum-rich "Four Corners" area were profits of the Corners and the Corner of the New Mexico meet. Tribe retains all other mineral rights, including uranium, is also dickering with other

20TH CENTURY-FOX movies will appear on TV. For \$2,000,000 plus a percentage of all income over \$75,000 per picture, Fox will lease \$2 films, many first-rank (Les Miserables, Ox-Bow Incident, How Green Was My Valley), to National Telefilm Associates for showing in U.S. and Canada.

INSTALLMENT EDUCATION will be offered by C.I.T. Financial Corp., second biggest in the auto finance field, C.I.T.'s "Tuition Plan" operates much like auto finance

capital to keep going. Two small companies, New Mexico's Finon Uranium and Sabre Uranium, with big ore reserves but no money for production, are planning to merge. get \$8,500.000 in new capital to merge. get \$8,500.000 in new capital to merge. get \$8,500.000 in new capital worked Corp. Texas Zine Minerals Co. (Texas Co. and New Jersey Zine Co.) is working out a \$85 million deal to acquire Southern Utah's promising Happy Jack Uranium Mine. also hopes to put up a processing mill. Phillips Petroleum, Cities under the processing mill. Phillips Petroleum, Cities moving into uranium.

One of the main worries of uranium producers is the price AEC has set on their one. With spiraling costs, says Millionaire Steen, the current average price of §31.00 per ton is "too low for all but the bonanca mine. The industry needs a price increase from AEC to get prospectors interested in a renewed search for ore." Interested in a renewed search for ore. Steen, the U.S. is likely to run out of known decosits in a few years.

deal, only cheaper (4% to 6% interest on amount borrowed), will allow parents to finance up to four years of school or college for children by monthly payments.

TRAVELER'S CHECK will cost more this summer. After 34 years of charging 75¢ per \$100. American Express Co. has boosted fee to \$1 per \$100. First National City Bank and Bank of America have both followed suit, but British-owned Thos. Cook & Son is sticking to old rate.

TEXTILE MERGER will make Dan River Mills one of industry's biggest firms. Dan River plans to acquire, probably by exchange of acquire, probably by exchange of work of the probable of the pro

HUGE POWER PLANT will be built on Alabama's Coosa River by Georgia Power Co. and Alabama Power Co. both subsidiaries of South's sprawling Southern Co. To cost \$150 million, coal-fueled plant will produce 1,000,000 kw. of power enough to serve 2,000,000 people renough to serve 2,000,000 people kw. units will be completed by 1961, remaining two by 1963.

TEXTRON DIVERSIFICATION is going so well company will get out of textiles altogether. After divisions (electronics to satto parts), Textron is making so much money in other businesses (\$2,300,000), and the sattogether is the sattogether in the sattogether in the sattogether is the sattogether in the sattogether in the sattogether is the sattogether in the sattogether in the sattogether is the sattogether in t

#### AVIATION

#### To Europe for Less

New cut-rate transatlantic fares—some 25% below present tourist rates and about half the price of a first-class ticket —were approved last week by the Civil Aeronautics Board. In a letter to U.S. members of the International Air Transity over international airline fares, CAB pointed out that the new rates are "technically and economically feasible." The proposed new round-trip New York-Lon-

don fare: \$301.50. First proposed by Pan American World Airways (Time, May 14), cut-rate flights would be based on a new class of service. Passengers would sit five across and be allowed 44 libs. of begagea, as on present courist flights, but would have four inches would self-analytic flights. The artificial service of support the proposed of the

#### TRADE WITH RUSSIA.....

#### Is It Time to Re-Examine U.S. Curbs?

ON one big commercial question— trade with Russia and her satellites-the U.S. and her allies are sharply split, Last week the split widened. Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks. with the backing of the Pentagon, refused to okay a deal between Texas' Dresser Industries, Inc. and the Soviet Ministry of Trade, Dresser wanted to import what it called a revolutionary turbine oil-well drill developed by Russian engineers. In return it would agree to ship the Russians some of its own rotary rock drill bits, instruct them in their use, But Commerce, State and Defense Department experts decided that Dresser would get nothing but an unproved tool while giving away the U.S. oil industry's latest technical know-how.

While the U.S. was barring one of its own businessmen from trading with the Reds, British businessmen persuaded their government to open up trade with the Iron Curtain countries. The British eased a 1951 embargo on shipping the Chinese Reds rubber. tractors and electronic equipment, and approved a shipment of 150 tractors, though such exports are still banned for U.S. businessmen. Businessmen in Japan, France, Belgium and other allied nations were also pressing their governments to get U.S. approval of their big plans to sell to the Soviet and her satellites. Riled by this eagerness to trade with Communist nations, the House Foreign Affairs Committee last week voted to block foreign aid to any nation that ships strategic goods behind the Iron Curtain, later reversed itself.

But Capitol Hill's battle over export controls was not over; it is just beginning. After three months of investigations, much of it in secret session, Arkansas' Democrat John L. Mc-Clellan and his Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations are readying a detailed report on the whole program of trade in strategic goods. Key finding of the McClellan committee: after 1054, when the Eisenhower Administration decontrolled some 200 items on the strategic list under heavy pressure from Britain and other allies, the Russians got strategic products and processes that saved them both research, manpower and years of development time. No longer is the U.S. strategic list to be taken seriously, says McClellan. The Battle Act, designed to halt U.S. aid to countries selling to the Soviet bloc, "has become an empty shell."

The biggest prize the Russians got, said McClellan, was machine tools, a

basic requirement for war as well as peacetime production. Ralph Baldenhofer, who was the Business and Defense Services Administration's machine-tool expert in 1955 and is now executive vice president of the Thompson Grinder Co. of Springfield, Ohio, testified that he protested "strongly against letting the Russians buy such machines, but was repeatedly overruled, Said Toolman Baldenhofer: "It would be much better to give them the planes, even the guided missiles. These things will come back to us once. But the Soviet bloc will be making war materials on these machines from here on.

On the other hand, some machinetool makers argue that the change in the list helped Russia and her satellites little, since the tools released were those in common use. Moreover, manufacturers publish such detailed description and specifications of their products, plus displays at tool shows, that it is difficult to keep the tools from being copied.

Where they have had no Western model to copy, the Russians-with the help of the German and Czech engineers they captured-have boldly struck out on their own. In a few ways they have not only matched the Free World's technological progress but moved ahead of it, e.g., Russia was well ahead of the U.S. in developing a ceramic cutting tool that eliminates expensive grinding. In a private conversation with President Eisenhower not long ago. Ambassador to Russia Charles Bohlen reported that the Soviet Union had actually moved ahead of the U.S. in total tonnage of machine tools produced.

How much Russia was helped by the relaxing of the embargo on machine tools two years ago has become largely an academic question, since the increase in Russian machine-tool production has enabled her to put many more tools up for sale in world markets, often at below current U.S. prices. This has increased the pressure on the U.S. to further relax its embargo. With Russians coming into Western markets, many European businessmen want to get into Russian markets, even though the Reds in the past have concentrated on purchases of strategic items, despite their loud talk of big orders for consumer goods. Thus, it looked as if the U.S., while banning its own businessmen from trade deals, would be faced with the prospect of seeing the embargo constantly weakened by European businessmen in search of bigger markets. ardesses, and carry as many as 104 passengers, v. 71 on present tourist flights. On a DC-7B, the flight would take 13 hours, including stopovers at Gander and Shannon, take two hours more than present nonstop tourist schedules.

#### BUSINESS ABROAD

#### Prince of the Pennies

When the business editor of the old Toronto World was fired for turning up tipsy one evening in 1910, the managing editor drafted his new secretary to put out the financial page. For the 22-year-old secretary, Arthur J. Treblock, the business editor's last lapse marked the first lap in a long financial career that reached its climax last week. After 20 years of unimple the Toronto Stock Eastern of the Control Stock Eastern Control of the Control Stock Eastern Control of the Control Stock Eastern Control Control of the Control Stock Eastern Control of the Control of the

As boss of Bay Street, the Wall Street of Canada, Trebilcock runs the world's fastest-growing stock exchange. Since 1051, a succession of booms in industrial stocks, base metals, oil and uranium has turned Toronto into a speculator's mecca -and a broker's madhouse. Though the Toronto Exchange has less than half as much floor space (0.000 sq. ft.) and fewer than one-tenth as many members (100) as the giant New York Stock Exchange. 67% more shares were traded there in 1955 than on New York's Big Board. Many days the ticker trailed the trading by as much as ten minutes (record: 45 minutes); many nights brokers' staffs worked around the clock to clear the decks for the next day's avalanche of orders from investors in Canadian and U.S. cities to which the Toronto Exchange is linked by more than 310 tickers. The upsurge in business has sent the price of exchange seats soaring to \$125,000, well above the \$113,000 paid for a seat last week on the New York Stock Exchange.

week on the New York Stock Exchange.

Second Picce, Last month, with an average daily volume of more than a very constant of the second picce. The second picce is second to the second picce is second to the second picce is second picce in the second picce is second picce. It is second picce in the second picce in the second picce is second picce. It is second picce in the second picce in the second picce is second picce. It is second picce in the second picce in the second picce in the second picce is second picce. It is second picce in the second picce in the second picce is second picce. It is second picce in the second picce in the second picce in the second picce is second picce. It is second picce in the sec

518) for the first time.

The bustle on Bay Street is the result of Canada's long-lived boom in speculative oil and mining issues that sell for a few cents to a quarter a share. Of the 1,5 billion shares traded in Toronto last year (more than double the 1954 record), all but 30 million were in stocks that sold for less than \$25. Average price per listed share on the Toronto Exchange; \$2.26 v.

New York's average \$55.04.

This year speculators who gambled on rising copper prices made even fatter killings than they had in the uranium boom a year ago. New Jaculet, one copper pros-

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12 YEARS OLD

pect that sold for as little as 13¢ last year, soared to \$2.15 in April. In twelve months Opemiska went from \$3.75 to S10.50: Consolidated Halliwell shot from 44¢ to \$3.75 this year. Brokers, also, have made record profits this year-and, like all Canadians, pay no capital-gains taxes on their market profits.

On to Toronto Street, While Canada's ore-rich economy has surged irrepressibly ahead since World War II, the boom might have bypassed Bay Street if President Trebilcock had never ventured, via the World, into a financial career. After working up to business editor, he quit to study mining law, later hung his shingle over a tent at Red Lake camp in Ontario's 1925 gold rush. On his return to Toronto, Trebilcock was appointed counsel to the old Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, Canada's key mining market; in 1934 he worked out a merger with its



TORONTO EXCHANGE'S TREBILCOCK Quicker on the ticker.

rival, the 104-year-old Toronto Stock Exchange. The concentration of trading power soon pushed Toronto ahead of Montreal, which had traditionally been Canada's financial capital. By 1937, trading volume was so heavy (451 million shares) that the cramped Toronto Exchange had to move to new quarters on Bay Street. Planned by Trebilcock, the new exchange was Canada's first completely air-conditioned building, later boasted the first electronic brain (to speed market quotations to brokers) ever used by a stock exchange.

Fortnight ago, Trebilcock persuaded the board of governors to buy a site (price: \$1,750,000) on which to build a new exchange, with half again as much trading space as the New York Exchange, Though brokers grumbled at the prospect of shifting from Bay Street to Toronto Street. three blocks away, they were already boasting that the new building would be the world's most efficient stock exchange.





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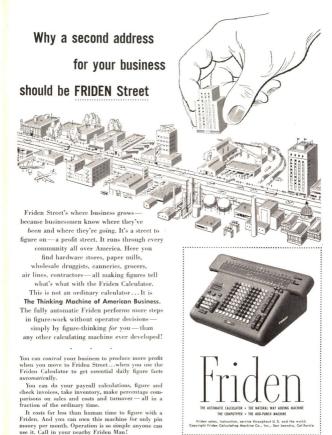
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TIME, MAY 28, 1956



Sanford H. Roth-Rapho-Gu TRAINER BEATTY TV gets the suckers.

#### SHOW BUSINESS End of the Trail

Under the big tent in Burbank, Calif. an audience of 1,200 waited impatiently for the circus to start. Finally the ringmaster made an announcement. Clyde Beatty's Circus, the No. 2 big topper in the U.S. (after Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey), had come to the end of the tanbark trail. It was closing. As the audience filed out, roustabouts dismantled the show for the last time.

Bad luck had dogged Beatty's blue-andorange, 15-car show train from the time it rolled out of winter quarters at Deming, N. Mex. in March. Fighting bad weather and meager crowds, the once-prosperous circus had topped its \$5,000 daily breakeven point on only six of 43 days it had been on the road. The showdown came when the American Guild of Variety Artists pulled 55 members off the job until Beatty came through with \$15,000 in back pay. Instead, black-haired, clawscarred Beatty, 52, most famed of U.S. animal trainers, filed a bankruptcy petition. Against \$281,758 in debts, his National Circus Corp. listed assets of \$260 -enough to feed Beatty's menagerie for 2½ days.

TV Tinsel. Beatty's collapse left only one railroad circus-Ringling-in business. v. 26 in 1940. Through most of the U.S., circus day, with its "glittering galaxies of prancing pachyderms and deathdefying daredevils," has vanished like the throngs through Barnum's Egress, Of less than a dozen truckborne, one-ring shows that remain, only a handful still play outdoors; all but a few are leaving trails

of red ink.

What killed the Big Show? Circusmen blame skyrocketing costs. Ringling last vear paid a \$500,000 railroad bill v. \$150,-000 in 1940. Downtown circus lots big enough for the 26,000-vard oval of the Big Top are either unavailable or exorbitantly expensive in most U.S. cities. For a business whose methods have changed little since its cheap-labor heyday, the cost of moving from town to town has become prohibitive. On top of that, today's children, surfeited with TV tinsel, no longer quicken to the real-life roar of lions, the aerialist's heart-stopping plunge. "Suckers may still be born every minute," epitaphed a circusman in Manhattan last week, "but TV gets 'em first."

Elephant Problems. The lone big-time survivor. Ringling Bros., last week said that business in Manhattan and Boston so far this year is down only 7% to 11% from record 1955, predicted that 1956 would be the fourth best year in its history, Ringling has valiantly tried to slash costs in recent years, e.g., by installing a centralized purchasing system, designing a new nylon Big Top which is hauled up and down by hydraulic jacks and should last

three years. But Ringling faces elephant-size problems. In the past year close to 100 top staffers have been fired or quit in protest against John Ringling North's management shakeup and attempts to "Hollywoodize" the show, Recently union contract negotiations broke down before the Madison Square Garden opening: Ringling has since been picketed by the American Guild of Variety Artists. Last week in Boston many of Ringling's top artists worked in a cut-rate, "kiddies free" A.G.V.A. circus aimed at luring business away from Ringling, threatened to carry the competition to every town played by the "Greatest Show on Earth," Few circus veterans expected Ringling to stay in the black after moving from big-town Eastern audiences into smaller communities in the northeast and Midwest next month. But even if the circus ends up in the red, oil- and land-rich John North can probably afford to continue to run it-as he has in the past-as a family tradition.

#### CORPORATIONS Wheels for the World

As he started on a tour of his empire last week, Board Chairman Harvey S. Firestone Jr. of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co, took a long look ahead at the industry's future. "In ten years," he said, "world rubber consemption will climb 52% to 4.400,000 long tons annually. If demand is to be met, plans to expand must be put into effect now." Firestone did more than talk, he backed it with cash. His company announced plans for a \$5,300,000 tire factory and a plantation in the Philippines which, starting in 1957. will roll out 100,000 tires a year at capacity and go a long way toward making the bustling young republic self-sufficient in rubber.

Beyond the Philippines, Firestone was already deep in the biggest worldwide expansion of its 56-year history. In the past year alone. Firestone has spent or earmarked:

@\$4.000.000 for a new tire plant at Havana. Cuba, to be ready by 1957; plus more millions to expand existing plants in eight nations (England, South Africa, New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland, Spain, Argentina, Brazil); a big share of the S12 million cost of a new synthetic rubber plant which it will operate in Great Britain with other companies.

¶ \$50 million to buy two synthetic rubber plants, to expand production and make Firestone the first U.S. company to manufacture its own petro-chemical synthetic ingredients-styrene and butadiene-in two huge plants abuilding at Orange,

\$2,500,000 to replant part of its vast, 90,000-acre rubber plantation in Liberia, West Africa with higher-vield (300% more rubber) trees in a program which will eventually boost the plantation's production some 25% to about 44,000 tons

annually. From Block to Chip. Although it is the youngest of rubber's Big Four (after Goodyear, U.S. Rubber, Goodrich), Firestone is the world's second biggest rubber company, just a shade behind Goodyear, with 1955 sales of \$1.1 billion and a peak profit of \$55.4 million. Firestone's start in 1000 was as hard as the jolting, solidrubber tires of that day. It had to buck furious price competition and inflexible patent monopolies, waited three years before turning its first profit. Then it moved fast. Founder Harvey S. Firestone Sr. developed one of the first pneumatic tires, went on to pioneer the first practical nonskid tire by stamping "FIRESTONE NON-SKID" in raised letters on the smooth surfaces. Before he died in 1938, Firestone sales were well past the \$500 million mark.



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Butler Builders John Chapple and John Loftus of John F. Chapple & Co., Chicago, inspect a miniature Butler Warehouse that is featured in a new Butler slide film.

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ELECTRON TUBES and SEMICONDUCTORS

Tung-Sol Automotive & Electronic Products



the eldest son, stepped into his father's shoes at the age of 30, As a toddler he had pulled the lever to start the first Firstone tire plant operating, and like his brothers, whe went to work climbing through the ranks after graduating from Prince-ton. As president during World War II, he turned to synthetics, made Firestone the first U.S. company to produce man-made GR-S rubber on a large scale.

Corporals & Snow Tires. Today Chairman Firestone is busy diversifying. Once tres were 95% of the business; now they are 60%. The world's biggest producer of natural and synthetic rubber (1.000,000 lbs. daily), Firestone makes several thou-

\* Raymond C., 47, now executive vice president: Leonard K., 48, chief of the California subsidiary; Roger S., 44, head of the plastics subsidiary.

sand rubber products, from the tiniest vacuum seal to 4-ft. snow tires for arctic tractors, plus truck-wheel rims, jet-engine parts, Corporal missiles, refrigerators, food mixers, golf clubs, electric clocks, plastic luggage, textile yarns and thou-

sands of other items.
Like his founder-father, who gave millions to bring culture and civic beauty to Akron, Harvey Jr. believes that U.S. business must spend abroad for civic improvements, in addition to the cost of doing contents of the contents and power plants, once even lent the country \$3,500,000 to help get its fanness squared away. Says he: "It is only logical for a corporation to realize that the privilege of doing business carries with it an equal responsibility for the overall good of the community."

#### MILESTONES

Married. Peggy Ann Garner, 24, kittenish cinemingénue (Black Widow), onetime child star (Junior Miss); and Albert Salmi, 28. Broadway actor (End As a Man, Bus Stop); she for the second time, he for the first; in Manhattan.

Married, Jean Ann Kennedy, 28, youngest daughter of ex-Ambassador to the Court of St. James's (1937-20) Joseph P. Kennedy, sister of Massachusett's Democratic Senator John Kennedy; and Stephen Edward Smith, 28, Manhattan businessman; both for the first time; in Manhattan.

Divorced. By Glynis Johns. 32: slanteyed, South African-born British cinemactress (Miranda, The Court Jester): David Ramsey Foster. 34, Manhattan businessman: after four years of marriage, no children: in London.

Divorced, Sonja Henie, 43, Norwegianbom onetime (1927-36) world figureskating champion and sometime cinemactress (Thin Ice); by Winthrop Gardiner Jr., 43, socialite sportsman; after nearly seven years of marriage, no children; in West Palm Beach, Fla.

Died. Adrian Rollini. 51. xylophone player in the Adrian Rollini Trio, jazz-age member of the famed California Ramblers (other Ramblers: Jimmy and Tommy Dorsey. Ted Weems); of pneumonia and complications; in Homestead, Fla.

Died, Alexander A. Fadeyev, 55, top Soviet literary theorist of the late Stalin era (The Rout, Young Guard); reportedly by his own hand; in Moscow (see FOREIGN NEWS).

Died, Dr. Leo L. Spears, 62, high-flying quack, head (since 1943) of Denver's glassy Spears Chiropractic Sanitarium; of a heart attack; in Denver, A lifelong anomaly in the medical profession, Dr. Spears was charged with man-

slaughter after a young (31) patient died six weeks after he opened his clinic, was acquitted, sued state health officials for \$300,000, lost the case. He later sought damages for libel suits totaling some \$36 million. never collected a nickel.

Died. Sir Max Beerbohm, 83, dumpling-shaped British wit, drama critic (The Saturday Review), caricaturist and satirist (Zuleika Dobson), last of the Victorian elegants; in Rapallo, Italy, One of literature's most modest, sparing and delicate talents, "the incomparable Max," as Shaw called him, belonged to an age of posturing geniuses and aesthetes (Burne-Jones, the Rossettis, Swinburne, Whistler, Oscar Wilde), was one of them but not one with them. With a few deft strokes of his caricaturist's drawing pen, he could put the lucubrations of a giant into gnat's perspective and keep the world itself in polite proportion. Wilde once remarked that he possessed the rare "gift of eternal old age. Despite his renown. Beerbohm remained a refugee not only from his talents ("My gifts are small, but I've used them discreetly and the result is a charming little reputation") and his time (he deplored the excesses of the 20th century), but from the world around him, retreated to Italy in 1910, where he lived ever after in isolated content. Polite to the end, he directed his last words to the housekeeper he married in secret last month as death approached: "Thank you for everything."

Died. Mary Hemdon Ralston, on, last survivor of nine children horn to William Henry Hemdon, Abraham Lincoln's longtime (21 years) law partner and biogratime (21 years) law partner and partner and scandal and who brought his children to the law office where they 'bent the points to the law office where they 'bent the points threw the pencils into the spitters in the spitters and the threw the pencils into the spitters in the spitters in the spitters in the spitters.



Benjamin F. Fairless has spent most of his life producing steel for America. He has been President and Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation and is now President of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

#### THE RACE YOU ALWAYS WIN

#### by BENJAMIN F. FAIRLESS

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#### The New Pictures

Crime in the Streets (Lindbrook; Allied Artists) is a fairly serious little sociological thriller that is flawed by a streak of what might be called sentenementality; the idea that every garbage can has a silver lining. Adapted from Reginald Rose's television play, Paso Doble, it tells the story of a teen-aged rumblebum (John Cassavtets) named Frankie.

Frankie was a good boy to begin with, Playwright Rose explains, with the easy assurance of a man who has obviously read quite a few case histories of slum children. But when Frankie was good, nobody paid any attention to him: so he decided to be bad. That settled, he developed a morbid fear of being touched; he began to rough his mother up; he led his gang in brutal street fights; finally he decided "to bump a guy" who had offended him. "I feel loose," he tells his accomplice as they wait giggling in the shadows for their victim, like little boys fumbling in a dark closet for the cookie jar. "Like I was made for gettin' even.

The main parts are sharply routed out, particularly by Mark Rydell as the drooling little sadist who gets a perverted kick out of violence, and by Actor Cassavetes, who looks as if his name were Marlon Sintara. The strip, however, is stary and the same content of the strip, however, is stary and the same strip, however, is stary and the same strip, and the same will probably realize that he has not really experienced what life in the slums is like. He has merely gone slumming.

Goby [M-G-M]. Hollywood casts Leslie Caron as is she were a broken leg. In Lili, in The Class Slipper, and now in her latest picture, she has been rigidly restricted to the role of 1) a hot-eyed French girl who is also 2) a pathetic little orphan, 3) a highly trained ballet dancer, at least in her dreams, and 4) dreamily in love with an actor who looks as pretty, as a cupcake (Mel Ferrer,

Michael Wilding and now John Kerr). In Gaby (which is distantly related to Waterloo Bridge, a 1930 melodrama by the late Robert Sherwood). Actress Caron has to do all these things and something even sillier. She plays a French ballet dancer who is too prim to succumb to the man she loves, though they are engaged to be married and he is about to go into battle. Later on, she refuses to marry him because, during a period when she thought him dead, she had not refused other men. After watching Actor Kerr (who played the schoolboy falsely accused of homosexuality in Broadway's Tea and Sympathy) go gollygoshing through the love scenes in his second screen role, the audience may reasonably suspect that the French girl has simply been trying, in a tactful way, to say no thanks, buster.

Not at all. Actress Caron, who is made up to look rather like one of those sentimentally pretty pollywogs in a Disney cartoon, hastens to roll her eyes soul-



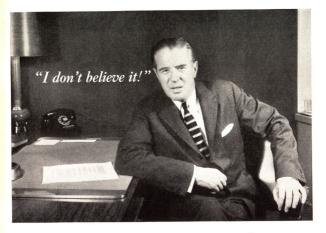
Peter Votrian & John Cassavetes Their garbage cans have silver linings.

fully and explain that she is just not good enough for the young man any more. "My ham decfrawnt." Fortunately, all this takes place during World War II in London, and a buzz-bomb soon comes along to simplify the situation. It pounds some sense into the heroine's head, to judge from the script, but it only leaves the spectator in a daze.

The Revolt of Mamie Stover (20th Century-Fox), as William Bradford Huie described it in his bestselling novel, was the success story of "the Henry Ford of harlotry." Part fiction and part fact, the book recounted the life of a woman who invented a sort of assembly-line method of servicing the servicemen in Honolulu during World War IL. After the Holly-



RICHARD EGAN & JANE RUSSELL Her pinup is Andrew Jackson.



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\*Du Pont trade mark for Polyester fiber





June McCall's salutes the winner of McCall's award for the Teacher of the Year. The presentation of this annual McCall's Award will be made by President Eisenhower at the White House on May 29.

McCals
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wood censor has tidied up the basic story, the moviegoer is left to assume—since nobody at Mamie's place does anything worse than dance—that those thousands of soldiers and sailors who jam the joint every night must have been driven mad by the sound of the Hawaiian band—an explanation that is not so farfetched as it seems.

it seems, and a family distribution of the bunk of the seems of the se

Meanwhile, Mamie practices her social cilimbing on the hilltop where Hawaii's high society lives. She falls in love with a young writer (Richard Egan) who lives asks her to stop whatever it is that she does on behalf of the armed forces, and to become his wife. Mamie wants to, but she can't quite bring herself to settle for one man's love when she can have so Neter's its tracedy of a girl whose pin-up boy is Andrew Jackson—the face on the \$20 bill.

#### CURRENT & CHOICE

The Swon. A pretty, witty fairy tale, by Ferenc Molnar, in which Grace Kelly is won by Prince Charming Alec Guinness (TIME, April 23).

The Bold and the Brave. A parable of love and war, in which the spiritual battle is the payoff; with Wendell Corey, Don Taylor, Mickey Rooney (TIME, April 16).

Forbidden Planet. A spring cruise at speed of light to Altair-4—a small, out-ofthe-way planet with two moons, green sky, pink sand, personal robot service. Caution: pack a rocket pistol. Occasional monsters (TIME, April 9).

Richard III. Shakespeare's sinister parable of power made into a darkly magnificent film by Sir Laurence Olivier, who plays the title role with satanic majesty. The supporting cast: Sir John Gielgud. Sir Ralph Richardson. Sir Cedric Hard-

wicke, Člaire Bloom (Time, March 12).

The Lodykillers, Farcical larceny, with light-fingered Alec Guinness lifting £60,000 from an armored truck and then losing it—and the picture—to scene stealing Katie Johnson (Time, March 12).

Picnic. William Inge's play about a husky athlete (William Holden) who bounces around a small town like a loose ball while the ladies (Rosalind Russell, Kim Novak) fumble excitedly for possession (TIME, Feb. 27).

The Rose Tottoo. Anna Magnani, in her first Hollywood film and Oscar-winning role, serves up Tennessee Williams' comitragedy as a wonderful pizza-pie farce—and the spectator gets it smack in the eve (Time, Dec. 10).

TIME, MAY 28, 1956











#### A Permanent Record...As Things Happen!

New, miniature wire or tape recorders put the memory in his pocket... just as it happened. And they are powered by long-lasting Mallory Mercury Batteries.

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#### Talker

After clinging for so long to the solftude of his work and his Mississipal home. Novellet William (A Fable, The Sound Latting—and enjoying—the pleasures of loquacity. In what might be called his transformation from hermitage to Hermitage (of a good year, of course), Faulk-transformation from hermitage to Hermitage (of a good year, of course). Faulk-transformation is most qualified to discuss—the art of writing. But for the new issue of the English-inaquage quaterty, the Paris Review, Novelist Faulkner releated ments on his trade.

On responsibility: "The writer's only responsibility is to his art. He will be completely ruthless if he is good. Everything goes... to get the book written. If a writer has to rob his mother, he will not hesitate; the Ode on a Grecian Urn is worth any number of old ladies."

On environment: "Art is not concerned with environment; it doesn't care where it is. If you mean me, the best job that was ever offered to me was to become a landlord in a brothel." In my opinion it? The place is quiet during the morning work. My own experience has been that the tools I need for my trade are paper, todayco, and a little whiskey."

On work: "One of the saddest things is that the only thing a man can do eight hours a day, day after day, is work. You can't eat for eight hours a day nor

O Said Faulkner last week when asked whether he meant this literally: "I am a fiction writer and I am not responsible for any construction wade on any interview. I have ever given."



NoveList Faulkner

A writer must be ruthless.

drink for eight hours a day nor make love for eight hours—all you can do for eight hours is work. Which is the reason why man makes himself and everybody else so miserable and unhappy."

#### Who Knows?

THE MANDARINS (610 pp.)—Simone de Beauvoir—World Publishing (\$6).

Like many of her sisters in what she bitterly refers to as the Second Sex. France's Simone de Beauvoir would rather talk than earl. Since she is the grande dome of French existentialism and alliformed produced to the similar of the similar who founded it, it goes without saying that there is a minimum of natter in her make ridiculous statements (America Day Day; Tonz, Dec. 14, 1953), but even her nonsense is the product of one of the sharpest and best-stocked minds in letters.

When Simone de Beauvoir is not talking, she is writing. Her novels, like her talk, run the gamut from just silly (All Men Are Mortal; TIME, Feb. 7, 1955) to brilliant (She Came to Stay: TIME, March 15, 1954). Her latest novel, The Mandarins (roughly, The Intellectuals), is not her best, but it is her most successful. It brought her close to a seat in the Goncourt Academy, fetched her the Goncourt Prize instead, and brought her a sale is published in the U.S., it is not too hard to see why the French crowded the bookshops. The book, which is dedicated to Chicago Novelist Nelson Algren (see below), is about Paris intellectuals immediately after the liberation. Most of them are famous writers who figured in the resistance and wrote some of France's best contemporary books. What is more to the point, they are barely disguised in The Mandarins. It also gives a detailed account of the French heroine's affair with a Chicago novelist, so candid and anguished as to read like a letter

Punch Out a Meaning, At 48, Simone de Beauvoir is a handsome woman. She has never married, and her years-long liaison with Jean-Paul Sartre has brought to birth only a bleak philosophy which says that it is up to each man or woman to punch out a meaning to life in a meaningless world that none ever sought. A not uncommon game among Paris intellectuals consists in trying to answer the question: How did Simone get that way? Her Parisian parents were Roman Catholics, her father a bookish lawyer, her mother a reserved middle-class lady. Simone and her younger sister Hélène went to a good Catholic school. Cours Désir, where they studied hard and did well.

Simone went on to the Sorbonne, where she finished second-best, in competition for a top graduate degree (1929), to a student named Jean-Paul Sartre. From that time on, the two have seldom been long separated.



Existentialist de Beauvoir Some day happiness may come.

When Sartre came back from a German prison camp in 1941, they settled down in an unheated Left Bank Paris hotel, made the heated Café de Flore and the Deux Magots their workrooms, talked and wrote and talked until French existentialism was born. With limited assist carried the statement of the

Simone-Like Heroine. Readers of The Mandarins need not expect a good story or flashy writing. But anyone wanting to know what interesting people like Sartre, Novelist Albert Camus, Arthur Koestler and others were thinking at war's end about France, Russia, the U.S., Communism and life generally will find the answers here in abundance. Her setting is Paris just after the liberation, her characters writers and intellectuals who live to talk and make love as though they were being put through their paces by an observant Kinsey. They also say just what Author de Beauvoir wants them to say and so have no fictional life of their own. The heroine, Anne Dubreuilli, is a Simonelike woman of 39, a psychiatrist married to a much older. Sartre-like writer. Their love life has long since ceased, but Anne tries a fling with an anti-Communist friend and finds it depressing. Robert, her husband, tells her not to worry about it. Their daughter hops in and out of bed with whomever strikes her fancy, but her mother feels she must not interfere.

Henri, hero of *The Mandarins*, is a writer and newspaper editor who is under Robert's intellectual thumb. His chief problem: how to keep his struggling paper out of the hands of both capitalists and

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Communists. Most of his crowd is bitterly anti-U.S., strongly pro-Russian. But Henri is also a man of conscience. When he learns about the Russian forced-labor camps, he becomes uneasy, and almost breaks with Robert, While all this ideological clatter goes on, archaically reminiscent of Manhattan's literary climate in the '30s, Anne goes off to the U.S. (Simone made a tour of the U.S. in 1947). In Chicago Anne meets a novelist whose special province is slum life ("Why are all your best friends pickpockets, or drug addicts, or pimps?" she asks him). In spite of his intellectual limitations, their affair takes on the temperature and pace of a prairie fire, and Anne comes back the following year for more of the same. But after two hot summers of this, the novelist cools and, chastened. Anne returns to her fellow mandarins,

Food & Drink. By this time Henri has married Anne's wayward daughter and has decided to publish an intellectual weekly with Husband Robert, For them. writing and talking are food and drink. But Anne, not so easily nourished, comes close to suicide-not only because of her broken affair, but because she has that old existentialist idea that life is empty. It is just here, in the very last paragraph of The Mandarins, that Priestess de Beauvoir chooses to suggest that existentialism is not simply a philosophy of pessimism. Just because life is essentially meaningless, she seems to say, it does not follow that each man and woman must live without developing his or her own meaning. But that meaning must connect the individual to the events of his time and to other people. Man. says Simone, is free, but his freedom to choose will surely lead him to destruction if he retreats before the come-and-go of his time. Heroine Anne sees all this just in time. She puts away her poison vial and determines to be useful to her family and friends. The last words of the book are hers, and they are about as optimistic as a careful existentialist novelist ever lets a heroine become; "Who knows? Perhaps one day I'll be happy again. Who knows?"

#### Rough Stuff

A WALK ON THE WILD SIDE (346 pp.) —Nelson Algren—Farrar, Straus & Cudahy (\$4.50).

One of the literary clichés that takes a long time dving is the notion that prostitutes have hearts of gold and that bums are somehow more steeped in humanity than people who work. No living U.S. writer has done more to keep the idea alive, and no one has done it with more literary authority than Chicago Novelist Nelson Algren, His Man with the Golden Arm, 1949's best U.S. novel, dealt with a sordid world of petty crime and drug addiction that shocked many a queasy reader, but it was so firmly rimmed by compassion and understanding that no one could doubt its literary worth. His new one, A Walk on the Wild Side, reinforces his right to the title of poet laureate of Skid Row, but just as Nov-

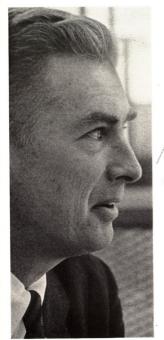


NoveLIST ALGREN
Rich in shock, rinsed in squalor.

elist Algren had to find a new publisher to bring it out, so his old admirers have to reconsider their admiration. They may well wonder if his sympathy for the deprayed and degraded has not carried him to the edge of nonsense.

A Walk on the Wild Side should carry a warning on the jacket: For Strong Stomachs Only. It is a picaresque story of the Depression, rich in shocking incident and rinsed in squalor that makes The Man with the Golden Arm seem like a novel of suburbia. Its hero is an illiterate, crafty boy of 16 whose talents are chiefly sexual. whose amorality would excite the envy of an alley cat. Yet he vaguely wants to better himself, and knows he can never do it in his Texas home town, where his father cleans cesspools and spouts drunken fundamentalism from the courthouse steps. So Dove Linkhorn rides the rods. just as Algren himself did during the Depression, and before long he winds up in New Orleans. Almost immediately he is caught up in a surrealist country of thieves, grifters, pimps and prostitutes. Here he thrives as naturally as a trout in clean running water. For a while he works in a contraceptive factory run by an exabortionist. And near the end he becomes the fancy boy of the prostitute with the biggest heart of all. Jailed, then brutally beaten into blindness by his woman's former lover, he goes back home to Texas and a Mexican woman who had once admired his sexual precocity.

Algren, an honest writer, has written scenes in A Walk whose brutality and sordiness can hardly be equaled in contemporary fiction. That he means the hook to be a caress for the most degraded members of society and a protest against social injustice is obvious. But in supposing that human virtue flourishes best among degenerates. Novelst Algren the rars of vultarity.





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#### Auntie Mame Rides Again

Guestward Ho! (270 pp.)-Barbara Hooton, as indiscreetly confided to Patrick Dennis-Vanquard (\$3,50).

"Once upon a time I was young, frivolous, carefree, and relatively slim. That was way back in 1953 A.D. I had the longest reddest nails of anyone who worked at Bergdorf Goodman and I used to stand elegantly in Bergdorf's marble rotunda

. . . looking just as soignée as all get out . . . Every Friday they paid me fifty lovely dollars, less withholding, less social security, less retirement benefits, less hospitalization, and I could do just about anything I liked with the change, My husband, Bill . . . worked a little farther



DUDE RANCHER HOOTON

Who put the horse in the reservoir? down Fifth [and] except for an occasion-

al ink stain, his hands never got dirty . . . "Then it happened.

"We got a ranch. Far from Paradise Isle. The refreshing switch in this latest packet of nonfiction escape literature is that Barbara Hooton thought of Manhattan as paradise and regarded the wide-open spaces as a disease which Hubby Bill had somehow caught. Her account of the running of a New Mexico dude ranch, as breezily set down by her collaborator and longtime friend, Patrick (Auntie Mame) Dennis, might be subtitled "Auntie Mame Rides Again or "The Comic Labors of Hercules.

Rancho del Monte ("sounded unpleasantly like a fruit cannery to me") was a 15-room house surrounded by 2,400 acres, and supporting two guest cottages, a bunkhouse, a swimming pool, a tennis court and "a couple of smallish private mountains." At \$10 a day per paying guest, it was so far from supporting the Hootons that after four days they were \$160 in debt. To begin with, the help was a hindrance. For a wrangler, a dude ranch's

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Nationwide facilities in principal cities in U.S.A. and Canada. Get free booklet "Before You Move" from Allied Agent listed in your classified telephone directory or write Allied Van Lines, Inc., Broadview, Ill. jack-of-all-trades, they had Curly, "as stunning as a window dummy and every bit as bright." Curly managed to ride his horse into the reservoir, the draining of which cut off the water supply for hours. Barbara, who "didn't know a top, from a Thsp.." was far from home on the kitchen range. The cook she hired was touted as "marvelous with chicken," which was the whole truth—that's all she could cook.

Gin & Goeth, as for the paying guests, most were game, and a few were game-some. There was the weelthy lush who cat-apulted his Jagacar into the swimming pool ("Every time I go swimming, I keep tasting gin and ethyl"). There was the child-hating old woman who, for the East-erg hunt, there was the would-due siren "Miss. Ladydog," And there were a few pize phonies whom Barbara learned to shun by the chromium on their cars and the fact that their "checks were least likely to succeed."

At year's end Barbara was stunned to learn that Rancho del Monte had turned a profit of \$8,498. "Do we take that four innety-eight profit and plow it into a fund for our old age?" she asked. "We do not," Bill said stanchly. "We put every penny of it back into the ranch." After a hectic visit to New York which showed her just what she was not missing. Barbara agreed.

what she was not missing, Barbara agreed.

Since Rancho del Monte is still very much open for business, Guestward Ho! will probably net double royalties: 1) at the bookstalls, as a highly readable romp with two innocents in pueblo-land; 2) at Rancho del Monte and vicinity, where soon a big traffic jam may set in.

#### War Fiction

Of all the horrors Hitler made, it is possible that the war on the Eastern front was the worst. It is a proper paradox that the worst has inspired the best in postwar German fiction. Two recent samples:

THE TORTURED EARTH, by Gert Ledig (219 pp.: Henry Regnery: \$3.75), is a fearful book about men whose substance has become nothing but flesh and fear. A German battalion is before Leningrad, and this is its obituary. The major in command, learning that his wife and child have been killed back in Germany, orders a senseless attack, Revenge, he hopes, will help his private anguish. But in the end. most are beyond revenge or anguish. At first this seems just another war novel beginning with "knavery rubbing elbows with horror in this louse-ridden cesspool under the hill of death." Slowly, the reader comes to know through Ledig's prose, which shows its simple structure like a field-stripped carbine, why this book has been bought in tens of thousands by Germans. There are few names, and even the scene is one of those anonymous "inhabited places" that appeared in Russian war communiqués, as featureless as its invaders, Russians and Germans blur in this cartoon of death. The sense of death-inlife is all the stronger for the author's calculated casualty-report style; the loss

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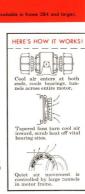


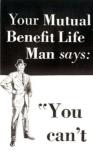
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the best insurance for you—with the most satisfaction. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Newark, New Jersey.



#### of a barrel of a machine gun has the same weight as the death of a crazed corporal who tries to mine a flame-throwing tank, and whose head "burned like a match." In the book's most telling episode, a captain goes mad when he is compelled to execute as a deserter a stunned and muddled laggard sergeant major who is trying to get back to his unit. Author Ledig, a twice-wounded veteran of the Russian front, has given his royalties from this painful book to an orphanage for war victims. Readers can deduce this compassion from his apparently brutal narrative; what is at work here is not the Men-Russian and German-die in the same mechanical terms, and the Russians share and share alike. Finally, young (34) Narrator Ledig denies himself a soldier's permissible cynicism. His major is led at the end to a military funeral, where, after listening to the "unctuous' chaplain, he and his sergeant exchange an almost mute confidence. Everything but God has been destroyed, the sergeant

seems to say. "It would be unthinkable,

replies the major, "if that were a lie too. Böll (142 pp.: Criterion: \$3), carries its Eastern-front German soldier-hero to his death while he is still on furlough in the Ukraine, which is about as ironically far as the you-can't-win theme has ever been taken by a war novelist. The soldier. Andreas, is a kind of displaced poet in uniform. From the moment his leavetrain begins puffing towards Przemysł one autumn day in 1943. Andreas is haunted by the irrational idea that he is a bridegroom of death being rushed into one of destiny's shotgun weddings. As the car wheels click, he blows a mental farewell kiss to a field of flowers, a scrap of music, a patch of sky. In Author Böll's deftly understated handling, all that might be mawkishly sentimental in Andreas goodbye to life develops instead the percussive pathos of Lear's grief-crazed cry over the body of his daughter, Cordelia. "Never, never, never, never, never!" Into this intense reverie of earthly leavetaking floats human driftwood from the general shipwreck of war. A cuckolded buddy runs his tongue over and over the story of his wife's infidelity with a Russian as if it were an empty tooth socket. A blond fellow soldier of eroded good looks reveals that a brutal sergeant seduced him into homosexuality. Finally, there is a Polish tart and spy so moved by the lines of suffering in Andreas' face that she forgets her trade and plays Bach to him on the brothel piano

This is the third U.S.-published movel touching, well-syriten and yet temous, in which 38-year-old Author Böll (Acquaint-ed with the Night; Adam, Where Art Thon?) has feelingly symbolized a guilty Germany doing penance for its sins through suffering and death. But both author and characters seem to be locked in a permanent decontamination chamber of the soul, having still to learn that the ultimate bill of health is to be able to forgive one's self.

MISCELLANY

Bracket. In Newhall. Calif., practicing a fast draw with a holster strapped to each hip. Harold J. Erickson grabbed for his six-shooters, squeezed both triggers before unholstering, shot himself in both

Jubilee, In Miami, arrested for drunkenness after his release from jail, where he had just served 50 days, Robert Perry Crawford explained: "A man's got a right to get drunk when he's celebrating one of the happiest days of his life."

Short Order, In Baltimore, accused of creating a disturbance outside the accident ward of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Adam Zamencki blurted to a cop. "You are nothing but a public servant and I want service," was served a \$25 fine for disorderly conduct.

The Young Lions. In Cavite, P.I., City Lawyers' League President Homero Alberto asked police to crack down on high-school students who carried guns to class. complained: "The students use the firearms either for threatening their teachers or unduly commanding the respect of their fellow students."

In the Rough. In Toronto, the Telegram carried a classified ad: "MUST SELL OR GET DIVORCE: six irons, putter, three woods, one bag, a pocket full of balls."

Dress Reheursol. In Pasadena, a man mergency policie call, breathlessly asked for directions to St. Luke's Hospital, explained; "My wife is expecting a baby next week and I want to make a dry run,"

Bench & Bor. In Milan, Italy, disguised behind stolen sunglasses, a matty grey flannel suit and a bogus beard made from shaving-brush bristles. Convict Francesco Boschi joined a party of visiting attorneys. calmly walked past saluting guards in the first successful break from San Vittore Prison in eleven years.

To Each His Own, In Edinburgh, Scotland, the National Bible Society, citing an error in translation of the Lord's Prayer in the Negro republic of Liberia, said that the phrase, "Lead us not into temptation," was interpreted by Christians there as "Do not catch us when we sin."

The Leon Yeors. In Fort Worth, Café
Where H. A. Bristow, 72, got a drover
and a \$1,000 community-property settlement of the we told the judge that he ryment of the we told the judge that he ryment of the week gave him only \$1,500 for his tolens,
retrieved the tokens and doled them out
to him two a day, forced him to buy
coffee from coins he found while sweeping
the café, whatched him on the shins with
a broom when he tried to see his children
by a previous marriage.



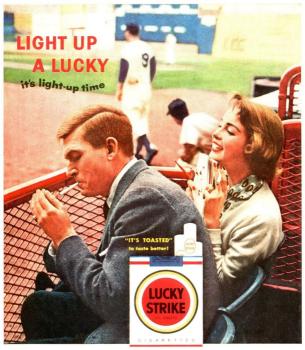
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